

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1790.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale in Honolulu by all book and  
news dealers.

A century ago there was not a mile  
of telegraph or telephone wire in exis-  
tence, not a foot of railway nor a steam-  
ship.

## PRESIDENT DOLE HOME AGAIN.

Highly Pleased With Hospitality  
of Maui Citizens.

### LIVELY INTEREST IN NEW LANDS

Cordially Received in Every District.  
Homesteader Prosperous and Happy—Natives to Take up Property.  
Opportunity for Coffee—Better Roads

President Dole arrived on the Clau-  
line Sunday morning, after a ten days'  
interesting and enjoyable tour of the  
Island of Maui. Mr. Dole has been "on  
the go" ever since leaving the capital  
city. His trip has been a constant round  
of luaus, with speechmaking and tours  
through the districts where Government  
lands are awaiting the development  
which new roads and progressive set-  
tlers are bound to bring about. Con-  
sequently the Chief Executive is pretty  
well tired out, though in the best of  
spirits and well satisfied with the con-  
dition of affairs throughout the Island.

The latter part of his stay Mr. Dole  
spent in East Maui, in and around the  
district of Hana. He was greeted very  
cordially, natives and foreigners unit-  
ing in the gatherings at the different  
stopping places. When on the way to  
Hana the party was met some two  
miles from the town by residents bear-  
ing leis. As they approached a small  
native settlement a salute of twenty-  
one guns was fired, Chinese bombs serv-  
ing in lieu of cannon.

In talking with a representative of  
this paper last evening Mr. Dole spoke  
very highly of the hospitable treatment  
which his party received all along the  
route, and also remarked upon the  
healthy interest taken by the natives in  
the prospective development of new  
lands. The district of Niihiku, between  
Hana and Makawao, will probably re-  
ceive the attention of the Government  
in the near future. There are many  
hundred acres in this district now cov-  
ered with forest which are believed to  
be most excellent coffee lands. The soil  
was found to be very similar to that in  
Kona, Hawaii, and samples were  
brought away for analysis. There is  
plenty of water and the conditions ap-  
pear to be very favorable for growing  
general produce. The lower portion of  
the district is badly cut up by a suc-  
cession of steep gulches, over which the  
Government trail now zigzags its way.  
Mr. Dole is in favor of extending the  
road from Hana along the head of the  
gulches, thus reaching the new lands  
as well as giving a better thoroughfare.  
To improve or widen the present trail  
over the gulches would hardly be feasi-  
ble on account of the great expense  
necessary to build a road over the nu-  
merous falls. The course of the pro-  
posed road would be an easy grade and  
much preferable to the present avenue  
of communication. As a rule the roads  
throughout the Island were found in a  
very good condition.

The trip through the corn growing  
districts was a very interesting one. The  
homesteaders have proved what active  
industry will do. Some of the corn is  
sold to the plantations, and a good por-  
tion is turned into pork that finds a  
ready sale. In Kula quite a quantity of  
sweet potatoes is raised, a good portion  
of which is fed to hogs.

What gave President Dole the most  
satisfaction was the interest taken by  
the natives in the prospect of new lands  
being opened up. In fact land was the  
principal theme of the speakers at the  
public gatherings. The native popula-  
tion gave close attention and seemed  
disposed to accept progressive ideas and  
ready to take up homesteads and de-  
velop them.

### BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers Committee Makes Re-  
commendations.

At a special meeting of the Board of  
Education held yesterday afternoon,  
there were present President H. E.  
Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E.  
W. Jordan, Prof. Alexander, H. S.  
Townsend and J. P. Scott.

The teachers' committee reported the  
following recommendations:

S. W. Meheula to Waihee; Miss Beer-  
man to Molokai; Miss Juliette King to  
a new place in Kaula; Joseph Ke-  
alialo to Kipahulu; Miss Peterson to  
Waianae; Miss Jarrett to a new place  
at Waianae if such be needed; Miss  
Grace Sharp as assistant at Kalauala,  
and Miss Finckler to Kekaha.

The recommendations were acted on  
separately and unanimously approved.  
Matters in connection with certain  
teachers were discussed, after which  
the Board adjourned.

### Engineer Bromley Resigns.

Engineer Walter Bromley of No. 2  
fire station has resigned from the de-  
partment to accept a position with the  
I. I. S. N. Co. He will leave by the next  
Australia for San Francisco, returning  
with Superintendent A. W. Keach on  
the new boat for the company, the lat-  
ter part of this month.

Mr. Bromley has been connected with  
the fire department for the past three  
years and has proved a faithful em-  
ployee. Many of the late improvements

in electrical time and labor saving de-  
vices are due to his skill as a mechanic  
and engineer.

### A. M. Sproull Dead.

A M Sproull, brother of W. C.  
Sproull of this city, died at his home  
in Lihue, Kauai, on Sunday, August  
23rd, after a long illness. He was a  
native of Carrickfergus, Ireland, and  
came to the islands in 1881 to repre-  
sent Messrs. John Fowler & Co. of  
Leeds, England. His age was 39.

Deceased was a very well educated  
an intelligent man, his special study  
being that of engineering. He leaves  
a widow and two children.

### High School Notes.

Miss Stansbury, graduate of the San  
Jose normal school and a teacher in the  
seventh grammar grade in Alameda,  
will take Miss Brewer's place at the  
high school.

Mr. Wood, a graduate of Cornell and  
a man of seven years' experience at  
teaching, will take charge of the Scien-  
tific Department.

Miss Mabel Lampman, a graduate of  
Wellesley, has been engaged to serve  
on the corps of teachers.

### Police to Molokai.

Harry Evans of the water front po-  
lice and two officers left for Molokai on  
the Mokolihi yesterday on business of  
the police department. Each was pro-  
vided with a rifle and a good allowance  
of ammunition for the purpose of bring-  
ing back three men who are badly want-  
ed here. Nothing could be learned fur-  
ther than this, but it is surmised that  
the men are runaway sailors.

## EARLY SURPRISE.

Minister Cooper Serenaded by the  
Hawaiian Band Yesterday.

Professor Berger Proposes the Min-  
ister's Health—Very Happy Res-  
ponse to the Toast.

Just shortly after the seven o'clock  
whistles had blown yesterday morn-  
ing, Minister Cooper was very much  
surprised and brought at once to a full  
realization that it was his 39th birth-  
day by the strains of a familiar air by  
the Hawaiian band from the lawn of  
his home in Pawaa.

When he walked out upon the porch  
there was Professor Berger surrounded  
by his boys who were playing as they



MINISTER COOPER, WHO CELE-  
BRATED HIS 39TH BIRTHDAY  
YESTERDAY.

had never played before. The following  
program was rendered to the enjoy-  
ment of Minister and Mrs. Cooper:

The Old Hundred.  
March—Republic of Hawaii. Berger  
Ballad—Morning. Beethoven  
Gloria—12th Mass. Mozart  
Andante—Surprise Symphony. Haydn  
March—Festival. Boggetti  
Aloha Oe. Aloha Oe.  
Hawaii Ponoi.

After the concert Professor Berger  
proposed the health of Minister Cooper,  
wishing him many happy returns of  
the day and expressing the gratifica-  
tion of the Hawaiian band at being  
under a man for whom there was such  
deep respect and a man who always  
sought to do the best he knew how for  
those with whom he had any dealings.

Minister Cooper responded with a  
happy little speech in which he ex-  
pressed himself as being proud of the  
position as head of such a band. He  
also congratulated the band on its  
most efficient work, more especially  
in the Sunday concerts, and in closing  
wished them a pleasant vacation.

"My boy came home from school one  
day with his hand badly lacerated and  
bleeding, and suffering great pain,"  
says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.  
Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the  
wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain  
Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a  
remarkably short time it healed with-  
out leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains,  
swellings and rheumatism I know of no  
medicine or prescription equal to it. I  
consider it a household necessity." The  
25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all drug-  
gists and dealers. Benson, Smith &  
Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to Lloyd's returns at the  
end of June there were seven vessels  
over 8,000 tons under construction in  
the United Kingdom, one of them being  
over 11,000 tons.

## GAINSBOROUGH

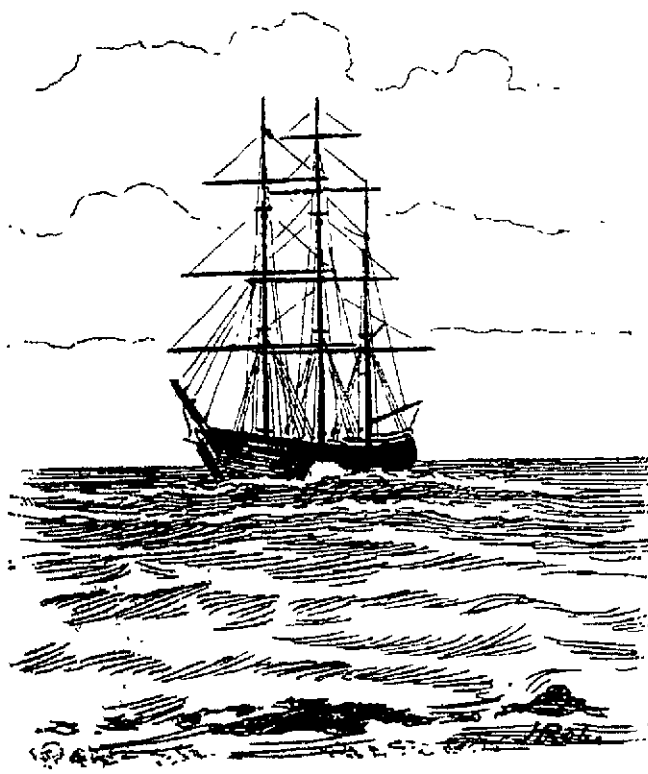
### COMPLETE LOSS.

Iron Bark Runs Aground off  
Diamond Head Station.

### TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION TODAY.

Eleu Tries to Get Vessel Off But Fails.  
Captain Abandons Ship Saturday  
Afternoon—Had no Insurance on  
Her—M. F. Colburn Claims Salvage.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday morn-  
ing a telephone message from Dia-  
mond Head station was received at the



THE BRITISH BARK "GAINSBOROUGH" AS SHE LIES STRANDED OFF  
DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION.  
[Sketches by an Advertiser Artist.]

Eleu's office to the effect that the Brit-  
ish bark Gainsborough, McPhail mas-  
ter, had gone ashore at a point nearly  
a half mile straight out from the sta-  
tion.

The tugboat, with Captain King and  
others aboard, was dispatched at once  
to the scene of the disaster, where she  
arrived shortly after 6 o'clock. A line  
was made fast to the Gainsborough, but  
pull as hard as the tug could, she was  
unable to budge her from her position.

At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon  
the Captain abandoned the ship and  
came ashore on the tugboat. A reporter  
of this paper called on Captain McPhail  
at his cottage on the grounds of the  
Arlington Sunday afternoon, and ob-  
tained from him a detailed account of  
the disaster from the time that the  
Gainsborough struck bottom until he  
abandoned the ship in the afternoon.  
The story told is as follows:

"We sailed from Westport, N. Z., on  
June 23d, 1896, with a cargo of 1,315  
tons of coal for San Francisco. Good  
weather was met with most of the way.

"Upon approaching the Islands we  
were short of water, and so determined  
to put in here for that necessary ar-  
ticle.

"On Friday afternoon we were off the  
Island of Molokai, and at 1 a. m. on  
Saturday we sighted Oahu. Our course  
was shaped about four and a half miles  
off shore, and as we approached the  
place where the Gainsborough struck,  
the course was changed to about one  
and a half miles off shore.

"At about 4:40 I went below to con-  
sult my chart, and as I was doing this  
the steward brought in the coffee, which  
I took then and there. This finished, I  
returned to my chart. Then looked out  
of the port to see where we were, and  
to my surprise found that we had gone  
a good deal further in than I had in-  
tended. I could fairly feel the vessel  
being carried in toward shore by the  
force of the current, and I shuddered  
for what the next moment would surely  
bring.

"Just at this time, about 5:30 a. m., I  
felt her strike, and I knew we had gone  
ashore as effectively as if the Gains-  
borough had been picked up and set  
down in her present position.

"I rushed on deck, but it was too late.  
Then the yards were backed, but it was  
no good, for she was fast on what seem-  
ed to be a level bed of sand with coral  
underneath. She was lying on an even  
keel and drawing 18.7 feet of water.

"It was Second Mate Holt's watch,  
and he was in charge of the vessel when  
I went below to consult my chart. When  
the vessel struck he was forward, when  
he should have been on the poop. First  
Officer Platts was below asleep.

"At about 7:20 o'clock, just as my  
wife and children, together with the  
cook's wife and some of the crew, had  
been put off in boats, the tugboat Eleu  
came along and took them aboard. Later  
the steamer Ke Au Hou, with  
Captain Campbell aboard, came out  
also. The tugboat took a line and tried  
to get the vessel off, but she was too  
firmly wedged in the sand and the at-  
tempt proved useless. Instead of going  
backward at every attempt of the tug  
to get her off, she was forced ahead by

the waves and buried her keel the more  
firmly in the sand.

"The eleven men and four boys of  
the vessel were called and I asked for  
volunteers to remain aboard with me.  
First Officer Platts, Second Officer Holt,  
the carpenter and the cook stepped out,  
and the remainder were sent to Honolu-  
lu on the tugboat.

"There was nothing for us to do on  
board but to wait for high tide, al-  
though there was little solace in that,  
since the vessel went aground at high  
tide.

"At 12:30 p. m. the Gainsborough be-  
gan to leak, and this increased toward  
evening. I saw that there was no use  
in remaining longer aboard ship, as it  
was a hopeless case, so I signaled the  
tugboat and came ashore with my men.

"In my opinion there is no chance of  
saving the vessel, and I have given her  
up as a total loss.

"I am owner of 45-64ths of the Gains-  
borough, and will lose a great deal of  
money, as there is not one cent of in-  
surance on her. There are others in  
London holding a few shares. The  
Gainsborough is valued at \$15,000.

"While at Sydney I telegraphed on  
to London to insure the vessel from  
that place to Newcastle, Wellington,  
Westport and San Francisco. The  
Gainsborough was then towed to New-

## TOO MANY FINGERS IN SAMOAN PIE.

U. S. Consul General Says  
There's Room to Improve.

### NEW YORK AT ITS HOTTEST.

Heat Wipes Out Many Lives—Mosquito  
Plague in Canada—Mrs. Beecher  
Ill—England Looks for Cuban An-  
nexation to United States, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Consul  
General James H. Mulligan, at Apia,  
Samoa, has made a voluminous report  
to the State Department upon the con-  
dition of the islands. A portion of the  
report is devoted to a review of the  
Government of the islands by the United  
States, Great Britain and Germany,  
under the Berlin treaty. This treaty,  
Mr. Mulligan concludes, was a mistake.  
He says:

"The present status is an injustice  
to the people of the United States and  
a grave wrong to those of Samoa. If it  
be said that the treaty, so far as it con-  
cerns Samoa, has made matters no  
worse, it can be claimed with equal  
truth that it has failed to make them  
better in any particular. The admission  
of either postulate is to confess a fail-  
ure."

As to the present Government of Sa-  
moa, he says:

"A recognized and reigning King is  
dependent for his support upon the vol-  
untary contributions—the charity, in  
fact—of that portion of his family or  
tribe which adheres to him, while for-  
eign officers of his government enjoy  
salaries from his revenue far in excess  
of the value of the services performed.  
When a pittance of his salary, long in  
arrear, is doled out to him, it comes  
through the hands of a foreign official  
who exercises his pleasure to pay or  
withhold. His lawful wife is in no sense  
Queen, nor more entitled to considera-  
tion than the half clad women who file  
back and forth along the beaches. A  
struggling village within and a part of  
the Kingdom levies import and export  
duties on every dollar's worth of mer-  
chandise brought into or shipped out  
of the Kingdom, lending out of its re-  
venues to the Kingdom barely enough  
to pay the most meagre expenses and  
the salaries of foreign officials.

"All the machinery of the Govern-  
ment—perhaps it is not too much to say  
of several Governments—is in active  
operation within the precincts of this  
little town. The guns of great men-of-  
war year in and year out from omin-  
ously upon the shores in support of the  
Government and the law which does  
not exist within the limit of their ef-  
fective ranges, and yet an offender  
within half a dozen miles of the seat  
of so many authorities defies the process  
of the court and rebuffs the power of  
the invalidated Government. In the  
midst of all, white-clad messengers of  
the crown and consul flit to and fro  
along the blazing beach, the bearers  
of imposing envelopes, in which are  
covered the stately communications  
which round out the measures of time  
in this kindergarten of diplomacy.

"In the mean time no clearing made,  
no plantation is extended. The country,  
which at best under its many disadvan-  
tages needs all the stimulus of peace,  
all the security that Government can  
assure, visibly languishes. There is  
no immigration, influx of capital or  
suggestion of enterprise. All wait for  
that undefined something, that change  
which is to come; wait to see, as they  
have waited for thirty years; wait for  
the abrogation of the treaty, as they  
and their fathers waited for its com-  
ing."

Only a few of the islands, he says,  
are under the control of the Govern-  
ment. Back from the shore and in the  
town the people do as they please. The  
treaty made by three Governments  
for the government of a third is not a  
success. The different forms of gov-  
ernment sought to be brought together  
are irreconcilable. There is too much  
friction. It is said that before any step  
can be taken, three representatives  
must unite. Then, oftentimes, reference  
must be made to powers on the other  
side of the globe. There is a diversity  
of opinion a conflict of interest and a  
clash of rights.

### EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.

Death by Heat in the City of New  
York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Sixty deaths  
from heat and eighty-four prostrations  
were reported yesterday in this city,  
and many more casualties in Brooklyn  
and neighboring cities.

It is probable, however, that many  
of these deaths and prostrations were  
not due so much to the heat of yester-  
day as to the effect of the prolonged  
heat of the last few days upon systems  
weakened by overwork or overindul-  
gence in attempts to relieve temporary,  
though exhausting conditions affecting  
personal comfort.

Viewed from the standpoint of per-  
sonal comfort, yesterday was only a  
repetition of several days preceding it.



While the percentage of humidity was not so great as on Sunday, the mercury insisted upon remaining in the eighties or nineties all day yesterday, and got as high as 91 degrees.

Some idea of the remarkable weather which New Yorkers have experienced for the past week may be gathered from the fact that yesterday was the fifth consecutive day on which the temperature reached 90 degrees or higher. It is not necessary to tell the people that they were hot, but the figures are interesting from a scientific point of view. For the week ended at 8 o'clock last night the mean temperature was 81 degrees. This was not a record breaker, but it was unusually high, even for August. And the meanest day of all was yesterday, the mean temperature being 84 degrees for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 o'clock last night.

Man and beast suffered alike yesterday, as on Sunday, and from the different hospitals came the same story as on the preceding day—numerous sudden deaths and prostrations, all attributed to the heat.

#### NOT ENOUGH HEARSE.

Gruesome Necropolis Resulting from New York's Hot Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—In this city today were held 460 funerals and in Brooklyn over 200 people were buried. Friday, Saturday and Sunday saw more burials than any seven days of which the cemetery bookkeepers can find any record. These are startling facts, but there are others more noticeable. The number of children among the dead has never in the hottest week of any year been so small as last week; neither has the hottest week of any previous year seen so few burials of aged persons. The average age of the persons interred in the three principal cemeteries was 47 years. Nearly twice as many men as women were buried. Of the 1,810 persons who died in this city last week nearly 500 died Thursday night, Friday and Saturday. Thirty-six hearses were borrowed from adjoining towns in New Jersey and twelve from Philadelphia for today, and several of the New York undertakers whose rush was over loaned hearses to Brooklyn friends. Other hearses were added to Brooklyn's supply from Long Island towns, as there were nearly one-fourth of the week's 876 dead in that city still unburied. At the cemeteries the crowds of visitors were enormous and the tolling of the gate bells continuous. So many graves had been called for that the force of nearly 300 men at Calvary had been increased by 100 diggers, and the entire number worked night and day.

#### ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Better in England than United States Will Take the Island.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The publication in the Times this week of a sensational letter from the Havana correspondent may be accepted as very significant of English opinion upon the possible annexation of the island by the United States. While the Times permits its correspondence much liberty, such frank expressions as are in this letter would never have been suffered in its columns had not the editor regarded them as reflecting not only the public but the official sentiment in Great Britain. The correspondent not only declares that the owners of Cuban tobacco and sugar plantations can have no hope of recovery from their present desperate situation while under Spanish rule, but that their only real hope is in annexation.

#### CZAR WILL TRAVEL.

His European Tour Mapped Out for Three Months.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—It appears settled that the Czar will leave St. Petersburg August 24th for a European tour, and that he will return about November 14th, the program being to visit Vienna, Copenhagen, Paris and Darmstadt.

The French are already working up the excitement. President Faure and his wife will go to Chesborough and embark on the ironclad Dupuy de Lôme in order to meet the Czar in the channel. The Dupuy de Lôme will be accompanied by the French fleet. On arriving in Paris it has been arranged that the Czar is to alight at the northern railroad station in order to traverse the greater portion of the boulevards on his way to the Russian embassy, where his majesty will stay during his visit to the capital of France.

The French Government offered him the first floor of the Foreign Ministry, which was to be lavishly upholstered, but the Czar declined, preferring to stop at the Russian embassy on the plea that he had to transact the affairs of the Empire on Russian soil.

The Czar's visit to Paris will last a week. The program of the fete has not yet been drawn up, but it will include a grand banquet, a reception at the Elysee Palace, a gala performance at the opera, illuminations and a big review of troops along the Champs Elysee. It is suggested that the women of France subscribe small sums and present the Czarina with a baby's cot. The idea is certain to catch on.

#### MRS. BEECHER ILL.

Widow of Famous Preacher Came Very Near to Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Eunice Beecher, widow of the famous pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been seriously ill for a week at her home, 40 Orange street in that city. She suffered from heat prostration and over-exertion.

Mrs. Beecher is nearly 84 years old, but is active in mind and remarkably active in body for a woman of her age. Last Sunday morning she went to Plymouth Church, which is in the next block from her house. She hurried along so that she might be in time, and when she returned home was much fatigued. The next day, however, she made a journey to New York to see an old friend who was ill. She returned in the evening worn out and in danger of a collapse.

Dr. W. E. Searle, who was Henry Ward Beecher's physician, was sent for,

and Mrs. Beecher has been under his care ever since. When he called at the house today he found his distinguished patient much improved and cheerful over her rapid convalescence.

#### Plague of Mosquitoes.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 10.—Mosquitoes have become so obnoxious in the Chilliwack valley, one of the most fertile farming districts of this province, as to have developed into a veritable plague. Upward of twenty families have been driven from their homes in the Sardis settlement on the Fraser river, and work has been entirely suspended through the valley, the farmers finding it impossible to work in the clouds of insects.

#### Earl of Limerick Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—William Hale John Chrales Pery, Earl of Limerick, Ireland, and Baron of Foxford, England, is dead. He was born in 1840 and succeeded to both titles in 1866. He was a Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick. Viscount Gwentworth succeeded to his estates.

#### Capture a Cargo of Arms.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—An Italian man-of-war has captured, off the coast of Erythraea, the Dutch steamer Doelwyk, laden with 34,000 rifles, which are supposed to be of Belgian manufacture and destined for Abyssinia.

#### Germany's Venezuela Minister.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times' Berlin correspondent says the Government has promoted Count von Rex, the diplomatic representative at Caracas, to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

#### SOCIETY FLURRIES.

Rumors That Mr. Astor Will Wed Royalty.

His Suit for the Daughter of the Prince of Wales—A London Sensation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The World's London cable says: High life in London has taken seriously the possibility of William Waldorf Astor marrying the Prince of Wales's daughter, Victoria. The ugly things that are said prove that British pride is touched to the quick. High life in London is no more apt to be thrown into a flurry of excitement by fanciful rumors than to be shocked by common-place immorality. But drawing-rooms and clubs have had no sensation like this for months, nor have they been so wrought up.

Ask an English woman of the circle her grounds for alarm for supposing the son of the Queen of England will permit his daughter to marry the grandson of a German fur peddler and she will answer, "But the diamond he gave the Princess Maud." It is a fact that Astor's New York properties have contributed a gem worth a fortune to the royal bride, but the circumstance that the gift was not returned is significant. It will be hard for Americans to understand how much this really means, and it is this that has set London agog. It is a tacit recognition of the renegade American on the plane of a British nobleman of the first rank.

Astor, with his millions of New York, has been stalking high game. To every one who has taken the trouble to observe the cautious, deliberate course adopted by the American millionaire, it has been apparent from the very outset that he had in view some definite aim, some object upon which his ambition was centered, and to which everything, his newspapers, his magazines and his vast wealth, were subordinate.

After having during the first few years of his sojourn here maintained the most reserved demeanor, that, in fact, of a social chrysalis, he has this year burst forth as a full-fledged butterfly of the most gorgeous and magnificent species, a butterfly, indeed, who manifests supreme disdain for all but the very choicest flowers of England's aristocracy. At one moment it was reported he had in view a marriage with Lady Randolph Churchill, and many even went so far as to question her sons as to the date fixed for the wedding. But it has since become apparent that W. W. Astor flies at far higher game, that he aims at nothing less than a match with the British royalty in the person of Princess Victoria, the only unmarried daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Slight as may appear the possibility of Mr. Astor's becoming the grandson-in-law of Queen Victoria, the matter is very seriously discussed as not at all unlikely in the drawing-rooms of Mayfair, in clubland and in court circles. And let it be understood right here at the very outset, there is nothing whatsoever in the English Constitution or law to stand in the way of such an alliance. One of Queen Victoria's daughters, the charming Princess Louise, is married to a commoner, her husband, Lord Lorne, being only accorded the title of Marquis by courtesy, and being nothing more than mere John Campbell in the eyes of the law.

In marrying Princess Victoria Mr. Astor would probably, like his future brother-in-law, receive the title of Duke on his wedding day, and might become as much a factor in the history of Great Britain as the lamented husband of Queen Victoria, known by the title of the Prince Consort.

#### MOBBID PRINCE LOUIS.

Chilians of Valparaiso Give Italian Count Bad Reception.

News of the attack of a Chilean mob on Prince Louis of Salaparuta, Duke of Abruzzi, and a party of the officers of the Italian warship, the *Giorgio*, which has reached San Francisco. The incident occurred on July 14th in the streets of Valparaiso. None of the Italians were injured.

It seems that the *Colombo*, after very much to be excused from further voyage this port, made for Honolulu, and then sailed south to smooth over a little hard feeling borne by the Chileans.

an Government against the Italians by reason of the fact that the latter Government had sold two second-hand cruisers to the Argentine Republic at a time when it looked as though Chile and her neighbor were on the verge of war. This smoothing process was accomplished and the Prince and his companions, with several of the marines of the *Colombo*, were on a sightseeing expedition in the city, when they were attacked by the rabble, who freely used sticks and stones.

The Prince was hurried into a nearby store, and with drawn knives the attacked officers and marines defended themselves until the police came. Several of the men-of-war-men were badly cut with stones. Arrests were made, and the Chilean Government lost no time in tendering complete apology to the Prince and his fellow-officers of the *Colombo*. The news was suppressed in the Chilean papers, but reached here on the steamer City of Para, which arrived Saturday from Panama.

#### CHINESE REVOLT.

Uncanny Condition of Affairs in Kiangsu.

Mohammedans Slaughtered Ruthlessly. Probability of the Insurrection Becoming more General.

The Chinese Government seem likely to have some little trouble in quelling the rebellions in Kiangsu and Kansuh unless they act with vigor and promptitude, says the Hong Kong Weekly Press. As we have on previous occasions pointed out, there is little chance of insurrection in China proving successful or even formidable if the Imperial Government only take care to nip it in the bud. The insurgents are invariably badly provided with funds, have few arms, and possess no organization. Imperfect, therefore, as the organization of the Imperial troops undoubtedly is, inferior as the arms used often prove, and gross as the corruption in the military administration is known to be, they are immeasurably superior in arms and even discipline to the untrained mobs that are hurled against them. But there is such a thing as British commanders among others have found out are now—as unduly despising the enemy. In Kiangsu the Taotai who has charge of the troops appears to be quite unable to meet the foe, and he is practically shut up with about two thousand troops in the town of Hsuechow. Meanwhile the rebels are every day increasing their numbers and strengthening their position. The rebels have lately been joined by upwards of three thousand local banditti, and if the prospect of plunder seems good, this number will no doubt soon be largely augmented. It is also stated that if the rebels can manage to keep the Imperial troops shut up in Hsuechow they will march on Yangchow. Meantime, another rising is reported to have taken place in Hupeh, where the granaries have been looted and the insurgents have defeated the Imperial troops. Unless the reinforcements sent by the Viceroy Chang Chihlung soon reach the scene of trouble there will be little doubt the area of the last named rebellion will quickly widen.

The necessity for severe measures seems, however, to have been recognized in the North-west, for the latest news from Kansuh is to the effect that General Tung Fu-hsiang, in obedience to orders from Peking, has commenced a massacre of all the Mohammedans he meets. At Hsining-fu he is said to have slaughtered three thousand men and sold their wives and female children into slavery. These were the tactics resorted to in the suppression of the great Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan, where a war of extermination was so ruthlessly carried on that half the province was laid desolate, and vast districts full of ruined towns and wasted fields still attest—more than twenty years later—the thoroughness with which the Imperial orders to kill and spare not were carried out. These severities, however, may have the opposite effect to that which they are intended to produce. Instead of daunting the rebels they may render them desperate, and they are said to be meditating the declaration of a holy war, in which event, it is alleged, the Mohammedans across the Russian frontier have promised their aid. If a Jihad be declared by the Central Asian Mohammedans, it might prove difficult for the Czar to restrain their fire, and it might even be found necessary for Russia to intervene on behalf of the followers of the Prophet in China. The Chinese Mohammedans can fight if they receive encouragement, and they could be turned into useful allies by any Power laying schemes of aggression in China. It will be well therefore for the Chinese Government to set to work to pacify the country, not by means of exterminating the discontented, but by redressing their grievances, by putting down brigandage where it really exists with a firm hand, and by abolishing unjust exactions. If China is to exist much longer as an independent Empire, the Central Government at Peking will have to exercise their capacity for administering, and not merely to show, by brutal wholesale massacres, that they have power to punish disloyalty.

#### MISS BENSON'S MARRIAGE.

Her Betrothed Has Hard Work Getting Away from Rehearsal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Roland Reed was hard at work rehearsing his new comedy at Scottish Rite hall yesterday. As the noon hour approached and there was no sign of adjournment, Howard Blinn, who plays one of the leading parts, was noticeably perturbed. He looked uneasily at his watch every few minutes, and during a momentary pause approached Mr. Reed who stood at the wings, fanning himself vigorously.

"Mr. Reed," said he, "I would like to say much to be excused from further rehearsal this port, made for Honolulu, and then sailed south to smooth over a little hard feeling borne by the Chileans."

time is short now to our opening night, and every minute is valuable. You cannot be spared."

"But I have a very important engagement."

"Sorry, but you'll have to break it."

"But it's an engagement that cannot very well be broken."

"Then you'll have to put it off until after rehearsal. Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, get ready for the next scene," shouted Reed, as he walked away.

"But, Mr. Reed, one moment, if you please. My engagement is—well—er—to tell the truth I am to be married at noon, and as it's close to the hour—"

"Why in thunder didn't you say that before? Where are you to be married?"

"At Dr. Houghton's Little Church Around the Corner."

"Come on, everybody," called Reed. The news was passed around and five minutes later the whole company filed into the minister's house, where Ruth Benson and a few friends were already gathered. The ceremony, which made Miss Benson Mrs. Blinn, was speedily performed, and the company trooped back to Scottish Rite hall, where the interrupted rehearsal proceeded.

Mrs. Blinn remained with her brother, who had just arrived from California. He was on his way to Europe, and the wedding was put forward a few days so that he could be present. The young couple had been engaged several months.

Miss Benson is a California girl, petite and pretty, and a decided brunette. Her first appearance on the stage was made with Miss Ellsler's company. She has been in the theatrical profession a little more than a year.

Miss Benson is well known by the people of this city. She is a niece of J. H. Paty.

#### VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.

Classifying Information Received by the Commission.

Libraries Throughout the United States Searched for Information.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—During the past month the work of the Venezuela Boundary Commission has entered on a new stage. Heretofore the efforts of the Commissioners have been directed mainly to securing the evidence upon which the final report is to be based. The work from now on will largely consist of classifying the information already obtained.

The British Government, it is presumed, has put into its two voluminous Blue Books all the information upon which it relies in support of its claims. The Venezuelan Government has done the same thing in its three volumes of transcripts from the Spanish archives. Independently of this, the Commission has been searching on its own account. The Congressional Library in Washington and many public and private libraries in various parts of the country have been ransacked for historical and cartographical information. The archives at The Hague have been gone through with a thoroughness that not even the zeal of Great Britain or Venezuela has heretofore attempted, and as a result important documents which the world thought lost or destroyed have been unearthed. The work, although not yet terminated, is nearing completion.

For some months past Sir Clements R. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, has been in correspondence with the secretary of the Commission and has furnished valuable information on the subject of the Schomburgk line, accompanying it with copies of maps on file in the Colonial Office, some of which have never been published. While information is looked for from Rome, from The Hague, and possibly from other places, the bulk of the evidence is in, and the question now is to determine what that evidence establishes.

In order to solve this problem, a number of preliminary reports are being prepared. Among these may be mentioned special reports from the geographical and physical characteristics of the region in dispute; reports upon the evidence presented by the 300 or more maps which have been published; reports upon the facts of occupancy and settlement, as given by the historians, and separate reports upon the same facts as developed by the documents from Dutch and Spanish archives; critiques upon the arguments of the British and Venezuelan governments as these appear in the British Blue Book and in the Venezuelan briefs. These reports are being prepared by the Commissioners, for the most part, at their respective summer homes.

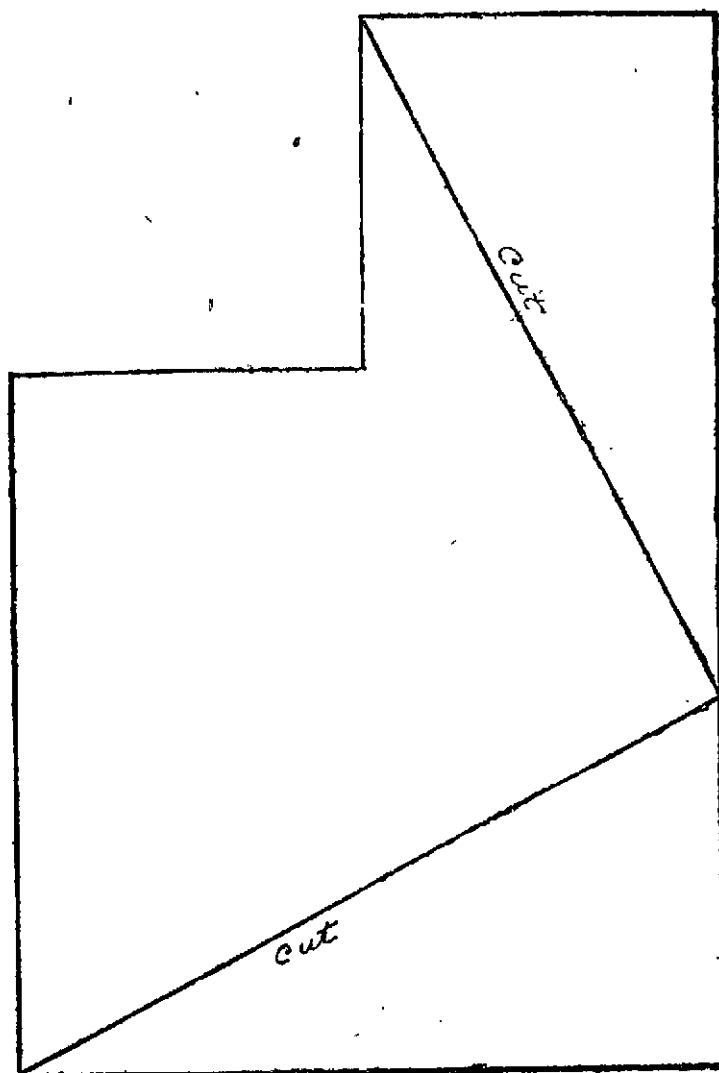
President Brewer spent several days this week at the office of the Commission in Washington. He was joined on Thursday by Mr. Mallet-Prevost, the secretary, and the two spent the day in consultation. President Brewer has gone on to his home in Vermont, and the secretary will remain for some days in Washington.

#### A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Cholera, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allen-town, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky is an athlete among athletes. He rides horseback, not a bike, and thinks horseback riding and hunting the finest of sports.

#### PUZZLE NO. 2—SOLUTION.



Ernest Schmidt sent in the first correct answer to the above puzzle, with Lieutenant Wells of the mounted patrol as second. In all there were fifty answers of every description received. Mr. Schmidt is entitled to a ride in M. Andree's balloon when it passes over the Islands.

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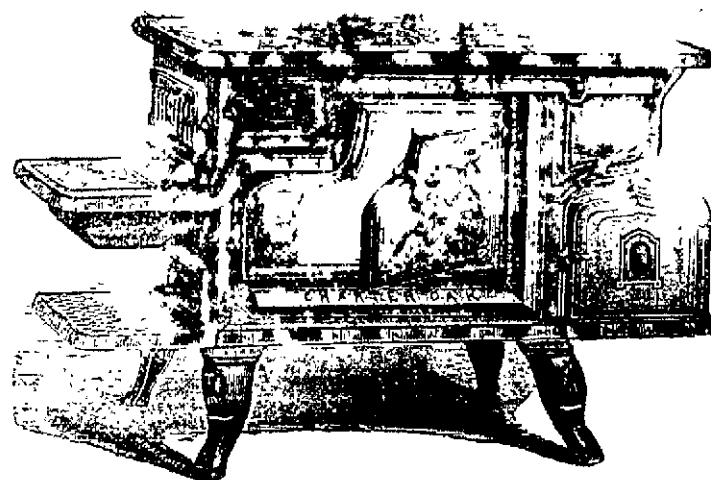
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75 Cents a Month.



# KAMS WIN IN TENTH INNING.

Saturday's Game Was Not Good But Very Exciting at Stages.

## INEXCUSABLE ERRORS MADE

W. Woods Goes in the Box for the Soldiers—Students Have a Running Race in the Third and Fifth—Star Men Jubilant Over Fall of Enemy.

Now there was a howl from the grand stand at the Makiki base ball grounds on Saturday afternoon, when the Kamehameha and First Regiment teams retired from the field, the former victorious over their opponents with a score of 16 to 13, after a hard ten-inning game. The Stars are most happy, for now they are a nice distance ahead of the First Regiment boys.

Perhaps some of the worst playing ever experienced on a base ball field was done by the First Regiment team, and that, too, by infield men. One especially remarkable play was made by Gleason. When but a few feet away from third he threw the ball almost fifteen feet over the baseman's head. The Kamehamehas were by no means free from bad playing.

Following is a list of the players on the two teams:

First Regiment—Cunha, c.; Duncan, 2b.; Hansman, cf.; W. Woods, p.; Gleason, 3b.; G. Woods, 1b.; Cummings, ss.; Luahwa, lf.; Carlyle, rf.  
 Kamehameha—Lemon, p.; Meheula, lf.; Pahau, c.; Koki, 2b.; Lewis, cf.; Ahia, 1b.; Kiwa, rf.; Smith, ss.; Bridges, 3b.

### FIRST INNING.

The Kamehamehas won the toss and went to the bat, with W. Woods, brother of the famous George, in the box. Lemon got his base on balls, stole second and came home on Pahau's base hit. Meheula went out at first, Pahau was caught at second and Koki flew out to second.

Cunha went out to W. Woods and Duncan struck out. Hansman got to first base and stole second. W. Woods got a base hit and stole second. Gleason went out at first.

### SECOND INNING.

Lewis was caught trying to steal second after making a base hit. Ahia made first and then went out at second. Kiwa got to first and Harbottle, a substitute, went out at first.

G. Woods got safely to first. Cummings made a two-bagger and came home on a passed ball. Luahwa struck out. Carlyle went out at first and Cunha made a base hit, afterwards stealing second and coming home on Duncan's base hit. Hansman made a two-bagger and W. Woods went out at first.

### THIRD INNING.

Bridges went to the bat for the Kams and lined a safe base hit between the first and second. Cunha tried to catch him while stealing second, but he threw too high. Lemon got his base on balls. Meheula sent one into left with a curve that so fooled Luahwa as to give the runner two bases. Lemon came home. Pahau got to first on an error by Cummings, a passed ball by Cunha advanced the runners and a sacrifice hit by Koki brought Meheula in and gave Pahau third. Lewis got his first on balls. Ahia knocked an easy one to Gleason who got rattled and stood still while the men were stealing bases. A nice one by Kiwa brought Lewis in and Ahia came in on a sacrifice hit by Smith. Bridges was out at first. Woods the younger was batted all over the field.

Gleason knocked a fly to Bridges and went out. G. Woods knocked a hot grounder to Smith who threw wild to first and the runner got to third. Cummings knocked a fly into Hansman's hands and Woods came home. Luahwa hit for first and then tried to steal second, but was caught on the slide.

### FOURTH INNING.

Lemon knocked a liner right into G. Woods glove. Meheula waited for three balls and then knocked a clean base hit past Gleason at third. Pahau knocked a long fly to Carlyle for out and Meheula made second. Koki placed another into Carlyle's hands.

Carlyle sent one of those slow kind in the direction of third and beat the ball out to first, stealing second right after. Cunha knocked a fly to right field which was nicely muffed. The ball was thrown to third, went past and Carlyle came in. Cunha was advanced to third. Duncan went out on a foul to Ahia and Hansman followed on an assist from short. W. Woods went out on an assist from short and Cunha got left at the plate.

### FIFTH INNING.

Lewis got his base on balls. There was a lot of fun at first when it was being sought to catch Lewis. G. Woods kept tapping him all over his body with the ball. Two passed balls allowed Lewis to get to third. Ahia struck out. Another passed ball brought Lewis in. Kiwa sent one toward first. G. Woods stepped off his base, fumbled the ball and the runner got his base. Smith sent a hot one through Duncan and Kiwa got caught at third. Smith got to second in the meantime. Bridges got base on balls and Lemon sent one to second for a fumble. Smith on third and Bridges on second. Meheula knocked to short for a fumble and Smith came in. Cummings rallied,

threw the ball fifteen feet over third and Bridges came in. Lemon following suit. Another series of errors and Meheula came in. R. Pahau, substituting Kiwa, struck out.  
 Gleason went out on a fly to left. G. Woods got first on a hit to right and then came home on errors. Cummings got out at first by an assist from short. Luahwa got a base hit. Carlyle got first on an error by Smith. Cunha's fly was muffed by Meheula and Luahwa came home. A wild throw from Pahau to third and Carlyle came in. Duncan struck out.

### SIXTH INNING.

G. Woods in the box. Lewis flew out to Duncan at second. Ahia made a base hit. Koki hit safe for first. Ahia stole third and Smith struck out. Bridges following suit. G. Woods had a bad arm, but that didn't effect his shooting in the proper curves.

### SEVENTH INNING.

Lemon went out on an assist from third to first and Meheula got base on balls. Pahau's fly to center couldn't reach the fielder and three bases were made. Meheula came home. R. Pahau got to first. Pahau was caught at second and R. Pahau at the same place.

G. Woods' grounder was muffed by R. Pahau and the runner got first. Cummings made a safe base hit over second and Luahwa put one in the same place, bringing in G. Woods. Carlyle got first and Luahwa was forced out at second. Carlyle stole second. Cunha sent one clean through second for two bags and Cummings and Carlyle came in. Duncan knocked one in R. Pahau's hands. Hansman went out at first on an assist from short.

### EIGHTH INNING.

Lewis struck out. Ahia went out on an assist from short, and Koki flew out to Duncan.

G. Woods flew out to Koki and Gleason followed suit to R. Pahau. George Woods made a safe base hit into right field. An error on the part of Bridges gave Cummings first. R. Pahau fumbled Luahwa's grounder and the runner got to first. Carlyle's fly to center was muffed and G. Woods and Cummings came in. Score tied.

Cunha went out on an assist from short to first. Wild excitement and loud cheering.

### NINTH INNING.

Smith got first on an error by Cummings, and then tried to steal second, but got caught midway. Bridges struck out and Lemon hit an easy one to G. Woods for out at first.

Duncan hit a pretty one through a hole over second and got first. Hansman struck out. W. Woods flew out to Lewis. Gleason struck out.

### TENTH INNING.

Meheula made first on a base hit to center. Pahau's fly was muffed by Carlyle. A Pahau hit safe into right. Lewis made a sacrifice hit and Meheula came in. Ahia made a sacrifice hit and Pahau came in. Koki hit down through second, and R. Pahau came home. Koki got safe or second and stole third while Gleason had his head turned in the wrong direction. Smith got base on balls and Bridges flew out to center.

G. Woods went out on an assist from Koki at second to first, and Cummings knocked a hot one right into Bridges' hands. Luahwa's grounder to short was fumbled and the runner got first. Carlyle hit a safe one over short and Cunha flew out to center.

### SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Kamehameha	1	0	6	5	0	1	0	0	3	—	16
First Reg't	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	0	—	13

Umpires—L. Hart and G. Lucas.

### MRS. WILCOX'S PARTY.

Having a Fine Time on the Island of Molokai.

Mrs. Luther Wilcox and a merry party will be back on the W. G. Hall tomorrow after a delightful trip of a week on the Island of Molokai. The Mokoli, which arrived on Saturday, brought news of their doings.

Leaving Honolulu on the W. G. Hall on Tuesday, August 25th, the party went to Pukoo, where they arrived at 5:30 p. m. of the same day. In the evening a big luau was given at Kupihua's, and afterward came the usual singing and general good time. At 5 p. m. on Wednesday the steamer Mokoli called and took the Honolulu people over to Wallau, the largest valley on Molokai, accessible from the sea alone, and that in the months of July and August only. Here a big luau was given in the evening at the home of Rev. Geo. Kolopela. On Thursday at 10 a. m. they took a whaleboat to Pelekunu, and in the afternoon they rowed out to catch the Mokoli. Thursday night was spent at Halawa where Paehaole gave a fine luau for his guests.

On Friday afternoon they went to Moaula Falls, and then returned to Pukoo in the evening.

At Halawa the party met J. N. K. Keola, who is at present very hard at work on his House proceedings, and who seemed more than glad to see some Honolulu people.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

There are in the United States, it is stated, 200,000 machinists, 100,000 tool makers, 25,000 boiler makers, 750,000 carpenters and joiners, 200,000 masons and brick-layers, 50,000 contractors and builders, 50,000 plumbers, gas and steam fitters, 150,000 stationary engineers and firemen, 100,000 locomotive engineers and firemen, 50,000 electric railway and light employees, 50,000 cabinet makers, carvers and wood workers, 50,000 civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers.

# BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Makawao Literary Adopts Good Plan to Raise Funds.

## PRESIDENT'S CORDIAL GREETING.

Luana and Enthusiastic Gatherings Mark His Tour—Baseball Game on Tap—Mr. Rodriguez Departs—Farewell to Miss Beckwith—Maui News.

MAUI, Aug. 29.—The August meeting of the Makawao Literary Society, which occurred last evening at "Sunnyside," was known as a "birthday party." Each guest was requested in poetical language to place as many cents as he was years old in the tiny silken bag which was attached to each invitation card. Or if he was timid about his age, he could contribute a dollar. One hundred and seventeen dollars was thus raised for charitable purposes.

The program rendered was as follows:

Vocal Solo.....Miss Fleming A Farce—"Tweedleton's Tail-Coat".....By Thomas J. Williams.  
 Cast of Characters.  
 Toby Tweedleton.....W. O. Aiken  
 Blackberry Thistlepot.....J. J. Hair  
 Mr. Barnaby Bracebutton.....R. I. Moore  
 Mr. Pantechnicon Pantle.....F. W. Hardy  
 Evelina.....Miss Juliette King  
 Kitty Spruce.....Miss Millie Beckwith  
 Recitation from Eugene Field.....Irene Aiken  
 Exhibition of Ventriloquism.....R. I. Moore

Mr. Moore gave a most amusing and excellent performance, which was received with an encore.

Among those present were President Dole, Major Potter, Messrs. J. F. Brown, W. Forbes, R. R. Berg, Grant, Mrs. Robert Lewers, Misses Anna Sorenson, Nellie Bicknell, Haman, Barnum and others.

During Thursday, the 27th, the President returned from a week's trip over Hana. He was much pleased with the beautiful scenery between Keanae and Kipahulu, and was received everywhere most cordially. At Uluinu, a small native village several miles from Hana, the party was met by about forty residents of the latter place and escorted into the town. Bombs were exploded, policemen drawn up on either side of the road, and an arch erected bearing the inscription "Welcome to the President of the Republic of Hawaii." The Hana people were in every way most hospitable.

Manager K. S. Gyerdum entertained Mr. Dole at his beautiful residence for several days. During Monday morning, the 24th, Judge Kaleo invited the party to a dainty luau, and during the same afternoon Manager P. McLane of Reciprocity Plantation, a gentleman who understands the art of doing things in fine shape, invited four of five hundred people to meet the President at Moka. In the front yard, under a magnificent lanai fashioned of palms and bamboos, the tables bearing all sorts of delicious viands were spread. A unique effect was produced by allowing the shrubbery to extend upward through the center of the long tables.

During Tuesday noon, the 25th, Manager Oscar Una of Kipahulu Plantation gave a most elaborate dinner in honor of President Dole.

During Thursday, the 27th, the party climbed out of the crater of Haleakala by what is known as the Koolau trail, and thus returned to Makawao.

The gentlemen who accompanied the President were J. F. Brown, Major Potter, Sheriff L. A. Andrews, Judge J. W. Kalua, W. F. Pogue and W. O. Aiken.

It is stated that J. W. Price will make a balloon ascension this afternoon. It will take place from the grounds near the Walluku Hotel.

A base ball game will also take place this afternoon on the Kahulu grounds. It is Walluku vs. Kamehameha. Not the regular school nine, but composed of some of the students who have been attending to the grounds during vacation, and have come to Maui as a sort of outing. Messrs. Harry Mossman, James Kauka and Charles Chillingworth will play in the Walluku nine.

Miss Dora Lamb, who has been visiting Mrs. Dowsett of Punomalei, will return to Honolulu today.

During the week J. A. Rodriguez, who has been the chemist for Pala and Hamakuaapoko plantations for three or four months past, departed for the United States, after a brief visit to Kilauea.

Today Miss Martha Beckwith of Hailu will leave for Chicago, intending to attend school there for two years.

During Saturday night, the 22d, the eclipse of the moon was observed by Maui people. One resident used a piece of smoked glass rather unsatisfactorily.

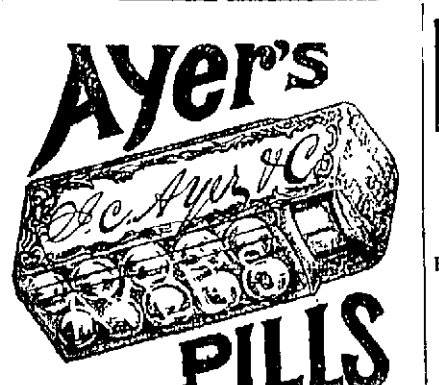
A pseudo Mrs. Potter was very popular at the Literary the other evening. For further particulars apply to J. F. Brown.

Miss Minnie Morris of Walluku will depart for Honolulu today to join the kindergarten class.

H. P. Baldwin took the steamer Kaala for Honolulu Thursday night, intending to take the Gaelic for San Francisco. He will now go by the Australia and bring his children back to Maui as soon as possible.

During Tuesday evening, the 25th, a delightful riding party was much appreciated by a party of sixteen young folks. They rode from Pala Church, through Hamakuaapoko, over Maliko gulch to the residence of George E. Beckwith of Hailu. There they were serenaded the Beckwith girls with "Mary and Martha Have Just Gone Along." A most pleasant evening was passed, the gathering serving as a sort of farewell to Miss Martha Beckwith, who departs today for the United States.

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Subscribed	2,750,000			
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0	
2—Fire Funds	2,601,016	2	9	
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**Hawaiian Gazette.**  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS  
W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896

Li Hung Chang is in a fair way to get himself disliked. A London despatch says that his favorite amusement is to ask the age of the ladies he meets. Some one ought to tell the high official of the Chinese empire that the rumour possibly resulting from a diplomatic mistake is as nothing, compared with the trouble he might get into by discussing the question of women's age. Should Li come in contact with a prim American old maid on the age question he will deserve sympathy.

What gives President Dole his strong hold upon the people of the country is the individual interest which he takes in the development of agricultural industry and the improvement of the condition of the common people. This feature of his administration has again been brought to notice by his trip through different districts of Maui. His visit was not of the official character which took him only to the most thickly populated sections; there was no false "dignity of office" displayed in his association with the citizens of the island. He was as he always has been a man among men, with a lively personal desire to do what seems best to uplift his fellowcountrymen. Maui residents gave evidence that they appreciated this estimable characteristic of the chief executive by extending a cordial and hospitable reception and taking an enthusiastic part in the gatherings which must result in bringing the officials of the Government in close touch with the people of the outer districts.

The London Times says that Japan, and not France or Belgium, is the land of petite culture, a couple of acres being considered a large tract for agricultural purposes. The following, culled from an American consular bulletin, is of value in giving the character and customs of the Japanese agriculturist, an individual who may figure with more or less prominence as a small farmer in this country:

"Most of the farms are small, and on a little plot a surprising variety of crops is cultivated—a few square feet of wheat, barley, maize and millet; a plot of beans perhaps ten feet wide by twenty feet long, a similar area of potatoes and peas, and a patch of onions 'about as big as a grave'; beetroot, lettuce, turnips, sweet potatoes and other crops occupy the rest of the area. The farmer examines his growing crops every morning, just as an engineer inspects his machinery, and if anything is wrong he puts it right. If a weed appears in the bean patch he pulls it up; if a hill of potatoes or anything else fails it is at once replanted. When he cuts down a tree he always plants another. As soon as one crop is harvested the soil is worked over, manured and forthwith resown to another crop. It is estimated that nine-tenths of the agricultural lands of Japan are devoted to rice, and as this is a crop requiring much water, the paddy fields are banked up into terraces, one above the other, and divided off into small plots twenty-five feet or thirty feet square, with ridges of earth between them to prevent the water from flowing away when they are flooded. All farming lands are irrigated by a system that is a thousand years old. Some of the ditches are walled up with bamboo wicker-work, and some with tiles and stone. According to official statistics, 11,400,000 men and 10,948,000 women—nearly half the total population of Japan—are engaged in agriculture. Silk and tea, the two chief exports of the country, are raised almost entirely by the work of women."

**HAND-SHAKING.**

Perhaps there are none who realize that handshaking is an art more than men and women in public life. In public places and private places they come in contact with friends and enemies, and the indifferent curiosity fiends, and to all a handshake must be extended. Now there are handshakes and handshakes, varying all the way from the iron grasp of the man who seems to have an idea that you are disgusted with the formation of your hand and want the whole four fingers jammed into one mass, to the cold blooded, flimsy flippity-dop shake of the person who seems to have an idea that he or she will be defiled by touching another hand. The women are more inclined to the latter custom, than the men.

One authority, for whose veracity we are not called upon to vouch, says that handshaking originated in the Eastern countries, where years ago it was the custom when first met to extend the right hands, whereupon the two friends would enter into a contest to see which would kiss the other's hand first. It is quite clear how this custom has developed into a grasping of hands, and the shake derived from the old time kissing contest

remained. It would undoubtedly be a good idea for many of the present day to remember that they have not entered a kissing contest when they grasp an extended hand, and there is no danger of the friend getting away from them. On the other hand, the cold, clammy handshaker need not be in constant fear that the old custom is about to be revived.

The man or woman who knows how to shake hands simply gives a warm pressure of the hand—not a vice-like grip which leaves the mandible that has been extended in a condition to be used again, and the one who has been a party to the greeting in a much more comfortable frame of mind. Common everyday handshaking does not call for the twisting grip that the kitchen maid gets on the dishrag, or the lovers' squeeze. There is a time and place for everything. Thus when meeting friends in the everyday walks, or officials and their wives at functions, the average citizen will confer a favor by having a thought for the "shakee."

**UNITED STATES POLITICS.**

The notification of Candidates Bryan and Sewall of their selection as the Democratic party leaders has been the most important incident in the United States political campaign since the last steamer. Mr. Bryan's trip to New York was marked by speech after speech until he became so hoarse that he could speak no more. The meeting at Madison Square is described by the silver papers as a howling success, and the New York Tribune said it was a great disappointment to the Democratic managers. The speech of acceptance dealt almost entirely with the money question, the only reference to other features of the platform being the candidate's assertion that he would support the income tax, and had a right as a free American citizen to question the decision of the Supreme Court. The speeches made at the notification meeting put to death all rumors that the Democrats are inclined to drop Sewall and take up Watson, the Populist, as Vice President. Sewall will stay in the fight to the end, and will have the support of the party managers. Bryan will display his oratorical genius in as many Eastern cities and towns as possible before returning to his Western home.

With McKinley, matters appear to be moving serenely. He is receiving notifications from numerous bolting Democrats, assuring their support, and has talked to numerous gatherings of workmen. His canvass is by no means as dramatic as that of his opponent, and he will probably abstain from attending the usual campaign meetings outside his own State. The general tenor of the "people's" mind is as hard to forecast as ever. Election bets, which are watched with superstitious care by many politicians, are still favorable to McKinley. In fact these are about the only criterion the public forecaster has to cite as precedents this year. Every hard and fast rule of the past thirty years has been broken down; there has not been sufficient time to make a canvass in any of the States, consequently even the political managers themselves are pretty much at sea. There is no mistaking that McKinley has a strong, if not healthy, opposition.

**THE NIGHT SCHOOL.**

The notice of the opening of the night school on the evening of September 7 calls to public attention the valuable work that has been begun by this arm of the educational power of the country. In many of its features the night school of Honolulu may be said to be in an experimental stage, but the fact is well established that there are plenty of young men of all nationalities who are only too glad to have this opportunity of supplementing their day's labor with elementary branches of the three R's. During the first term of this school the efforts of the teachers were confined almost wholly to elementary branches, special stress being laid on the English language. Under this system the school registered some 400 pupils, which indicates that there is quite a gap to fill, even in the education of those who have been unable to attend the day schools. The results have been so satisfactory thus far that we may well say, "So far so good."

It will never do, however, for the Commissioners of Education or the people to be satisfied with the present state of affairs when there is room for improvement and development. One of the noticeable discrepancies of the night school up to the present has been the absence of young women. It may be, and we hope it is a fact, that the young women are better educated than the men, and have no necessity for instruction in the elementary branches. This, however, has yet to be proved among the working classes, who take advantage of the school. There is no reason why the girls and young women who work during the day should not attend the evening classes. In San Francisco school which alone numbers 1700 pupils there is quite a number of young women, and we can see no reason

why the same condition should not exist here. This is something for the people to attend to, by advocating a more general adoption of co-education. A feature more directly in the hands of the Commissioners of Education is the inauguration of a more advanced course of study. The night schools of other cities go a step beyond elementary study, and in many curriculums courses of lectures on law and medicine have been not only popular but instrumental in giving more than one young man the opportunity to advance which otherwise his financial circumstances would not permit. While Honolulu may not be large enough to make instruction in these branches feasible, there is no doubt that classes above the primary grade, and a course of lectures touching on literature, art or history, will not only be a valuable adjunct to the night school, but also highly appreciated by many young men and women—possibly older ones too—of Honolulu.

**WESTERN CIVILIZATION AND THE ORIENT.**

Notwithstanding the high state of civilization which the Anglo-Saxon of today has attained, there are not a few who believe that the "advanced" nations of the world are following in the pathway of ancient Greece and Rome; that civilization will lead to degeneration, and that the time will come when the hordes of Asia will overwhelm the present molders of progressive development. True it is that such a state of affairs is possible, though a very small minority will accept the probability of the theory.

A French writer who takes the "Western Civilization and the Yellow World" for his theme touches this point indirectly when he theorizes on what the 400,000,000 Chinese will do now that they have suddenly been drawn into the vortex of Western civilization, after many years of resistance. He points out that the civilization of the East and West differs in every detail, and such an intermingling of the two systems as took place when the Romans met the barbarians seems almost out of the question. Both systems have grown in different directions to such an extent that one must become the subject of the other, and he figures that the Chinese must be the subject.

"The immediate result of the influence of Western thought must be a revolution. The union of the Chinese Empire has so far been preserved by the powerful influences of family life and the extreme latitude which is given to the methods employed by the administration. Now comes the Westerner with his ideas of personal independence and the central power of government. What will be the result if patriarchal views are supplanted, if the respect with which the masses now regard the Emperor is destroyed, if high regard for the opinions of their ancestors no longer influences their countless millions? Civil war must ensue as a natural consequence.

"America and Europe will then be forced to interfere, to quench the revolutionary movement, for the rest of the world is deeply concerned in the peace and prosperity of the Flowery Kingdom. But the results of such revolutionary movements will be felt for a long time. It is to be hoped that the Western world will exercise sufficient self-restraint to approach China as a friend rather than a suzerain, and that both branches of the human race will learn from each other. Impossible it is not, for already Eastern literature and art is making itself felt in the West, and the rapid extension of commercial relations will assist the good work."

Thus it will be seen that the writer believes that the East and West will strike a happy medium and make a fair exchange of the best features contained in their respective civilizing forces. We may hope that this will be the ultimate result, although in past centuries the advancement of one race has too often been made through the downfall of its opponent and the eventual military subjection of the weaker power. Should China come to know its power her people can fight a strong battle in commercial channels alone.

**THE BISHOP'S NEW PUPIL.**

The political Bishop of Honolulu has a new pupil, apparently an innocent, ignorant young thing, who has become overawed by the wonderful intellect of the Anglican Bishop and thoroughly hypnotized by that eagle eye behind which rests a brain steeped in political lore and capable of producing political representation of further orders. This new pupil, recognized in Honolulu as the Rev. J. P. Lytton, has apparently been enthralled with the idea that his mission on earth is not alone to preach religious instruction to the people, but to take up writing for the press, and as a starter has undertaken to spread before the citizens of West Hawaii, Mo., and the adjoining country a complete and absolute misrepresentation of the political situation in Hawaii.

The fruit of this political preacher's

pen is given in another column, and we have no doubt that it meets with the political Bishop's hearty approval. Even now we can picture with what gusto he will rub his hands and twine one of his supine calliper extremities over the other as he gleefully observes what a splendid convert he has in one J. P. Lytton. If Mr. Lytton were anything but a blind follower of our great and good friend, Bishop Willis, he would be amenable to the charge of gross and premeditated deception; but under the circumstances we are obliged to give him the benefit of the doubt, excuse his ignorance and extend sympathy to a poor fellow who doesn't know what he is talking about.

The source of a great portion of his information is let out when he tells the people to what office he was directed by his lithe political superior. Then he goes on to tell about the celebration of the Fourth. He says the American flag predominated, and a little later in his wanderings talks about there being no American interests in Hawaii to protect. Where, oh, where, Brother Lytton, did those flags come from if there are no Americans, no American interests here? Put up just for effect, possibly? Doubtless this was the idea of the political Bishop, but the American people know better. The poor pupil of the Bishop doesn't, since all his association and study has been under the supervision of an Englishman whose narrow-minded bigotry disgusts even his own countrymen. If Mr. Lytton had made an attempt to post himself upon the true situation his remarks would be a disgrace to the American people and the American flag. There were others of high official standing in the United States who not long ago made just the same statements as Mr. Lytton. These men were politicians. They were proved to be prevaricators of the worst type, men who had no regard for the truth, and their action was condemned from one end of the United States to the other. One has been relegated to political oblivion and the others will follow in his footsteps shortly. Possibly Mr. Lytton's teacher didn't tell him all this, but the American people know it. And the people of Hawaii know it.

Again the political pupil says the Government expenditures are far in excess of the revenue. This is not true. He says also that taxation is enormously high. This is not true, and we do not believe it would be safe for him to compare the taxation of West Plains, Mo., with that of Hawaii in support of the misstatement.

Taken all in all, Mr. Lytton's communication to his fellow citizens is a tissue of misrepresentations. That royalty will never be restored we accept. It never will be, and any American citizen—we suppose Mr. Lytton is a citizen of the United States—who weeps at the bier of a fallen monarchy ought to hang his head for shame.

A well deserved compliment is paid Minister Damon, and since he as Minister of Finance knows something about taxes and the condition of the public treasury, the Bishop's pupil will do well to clear some of the Willistonian cobwebs from his brain by taking a few lessons of Mr. Damon.

In dealing with misrepresentations penned by Pupil Lytton it is not the purpose of this paper to rake over the history of the affairs in this country which finally led up to the revolution of 1893. The whole matter was thoroughly investigated by the United States Congress and the accusations made against Minister Stevens, the officers of the Boston and the members of the present government here were proven to be absolutely without foundation. The United States Congress condemned the action of Mr. Cleveland, which was based on the same principles which Pupil Lytton has been taught to stand upon. The pupil has simply resurrected an old line of argument, the refutation of which is contained in the records of the United States Congress and which every honest citizen of the United States or Hawaii knows is completely without the necessary facts to support it.

The Bishop's pupil gathered together a lot of statements which have long ago been proven utterly false and forced them upon the unsuspecting minds of some of his fellow citizens whom he apparently hopes have forgotten the details of the past. When he offers details it will be time enough to give details in return. Even the organ of the office to which he was directed states that Hawaiian flags were displayed by Honolulu business houses on the Fourth of July, while Lytton says he saw only American flags. Here's a strange discrepancy at once which shows that stories of our friends the so-called opposition seldom hold together. If as the pupil states a portion of the natives are discontented it is simply because they have blindly followed the leadership of the enemies of honest government from whom the pupil with equal blindness has taken his sweeping statements. It is a case of not the blind leading the blind but of an evil political mind leading a blind one and unless the pupil has become entirely denationalized he will have to see the day when he will regret that he allowed himself to be made the tool of men or men who are pleased to cast reproach upon the action of loyal men of his own country and citizens of Hawaii equally loyal to honest and progressive government.

**STRENGTH OF POPULIST VOTE.**

**Previous Election Figures in Some of Doubtful States.**

**REVIEWED BY WASHINGTON STAR.**

Effect of Populist Indorsement on Bryan's Chances of Election—Populists Hold Balance of Power in Comparatively Few States, Etc.

[Washington Star.]

Just now the practical politicians are seriously debating the question: What will be the real effect in November of the action of the Populists in seconding the nomination of Bryan?

Usually the indorsement of a candidate by a third party is a great aid to him. It may mean the carrying of many close States, and hence it may secure for him the final victory. It is a serious problem whether this will be the result in Mr. Bryan's case, for certain peculiar reasons. Were the election to rest with the people of such now truly doubtful States as Nebraska, California, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and other communities in the mining region, where the free silver movement started, the indorsement of the Populists would certainly go far toward making Bryan President. But the Republican managers have greatly discounted the campaign in these States by basing their calculations for victory on New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and perhaps Kentucky. Should they carry all of these States their candidate would have 249 of the 442 electoral votes, or 27 more than a majority. They therefore trim off West Virginia and Kentucky, losing 19 votes, and still claim 230 in the electoral college, or 8 more than enough. This necessitates the carrying of such States as Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, which may be considered as fair fighting ground for the combined forces favorable to free silver.

**THE REAL BATTLE GROUND.**

Thus the real battle field is almost sure to include the States of the Ohio valley, Michigan, Maryland and Iowa, and the issue comes squarely on the exact worth of the Populist indorsement in those States, and not what it is worth in the far West and in the South. To answer that question would be a feat in prophecy. To guess at the answer is merely to echo the claims of the party managers. Therefore the best way out of the woods at this stage of the campaign is to glance at the past and see the strength of the populist vote in former elections in these States. Such a consideration must lie wholly outside of the possibilities of bolts from the two great parties, free silver Republicans voting for Bryan and the sound money Democrats supporting McKinley. It concerns only the value of the fusion movement in these debatable States, irrespective of the changes in old party lines caused by new issues.

For instance, take Kentucky. According to the returns of the last three elections held in that State, the Populists have practically ceased to be a factor in the campaigns. The following table illustrates this fact more forcibly than words:

**KENTUCKY.**

	1891.	1892.	1895.
Rep.	110,057	135,441	172,426
Dem.	40,122	39,737	48,297
Pop.	141,168	175,178	220,723
Pro.	29,641	25,500	16,911
Rep.	8.88 per cent	6.29 per cent	4.78 per cent
Dem.	3.61 per cent	3.44 per cent	4.18 per cent
Pro.	21.14 per cent	14.59 per cent	7.02 per cent
Totals.	289,170	340,744	370,057

Thus it is to be seen that in these three elections the populists of Kentucky have been gradually dwindling, not only in actual numbers, but also in the percentage of their strength as computed on the basis of the total vote cast. The percentage figures tell the story. In 1895 the populists might have defeated the republican ticket by a perfect fusion with the democrats, but it is a question now whether they will be strong enough in view of their diminishing numbers, and also in view of the great size of the sound money faction of the democratic party, to form a successful fusion this year.

**ILLINOIS.**

	1892.	1894.
Rep.	209,248	221,449
Dem.	126,291	148,737
Pop.	22,670	29,793
Pro.	26,870	19,487
Totals.	385,079	419,966

In Illinois, it will be seen, the populist vote has increased not only in actual numbers since 1892, but also in proportionate strength. But in 1894 a fusion with the democrats would not have defeated the republican ticket, nor would a fusion with the republicans in 1892 have beaten the democrats. It would seem as though a large part of the increase in the populist column in 1894 came from the democracy, which fell off at a great ratio in two years. In 1891 22,654 of the 53,792 populists voted in the city of Chicago alone.

**INDIANA.**

	1892.	1894.
Rep.	241,015	250,000
Dem.	242,710	238,729
Pop.	22,008	29,426
Pro.	18,000	11,777
Totals.	523,733	529,932

In 1892 the populists by fusion could have controlled the state. In 1894, however, they did not cast enough votes

to hold the balance of power, although their numerical and proportional strength was slightly increased. Again it appears as though this increase was obtained at the expense of the democracy.

**MICHIGAN.**

	1892.	1894.	1895.
Rep.	222,706	237,215	192,294
Dem.	49,406	46,907	50,277
Pop.	27,226	130,822	108,807
Pro.	14,009	15,763	15,116
Rep.	49.82 per cent	51.38 per cent	45.27 per cent
Dem.	10.98 per cent	10.38 per cent	11.77 per cent
Pop.	13.82 per cent	30.09 per cent	20.94 per cent
Pro.	3.12 per cent	4.00 per cent	5.29 per cent
Totals.	440,237	416,825	342,455

Fusion has been twice successfully accomplished in Michigan, resulting in the election of Begole and Winans. But not in 1892, 1894 or 1895 could the third party have swung the tide, although it has steadily increased in proportion. It lost in numbers in 1895 and this vote seemed to stay at home along with many thousand democrats and republicans. The state was surely republican and the issues were not attractive. Judging from all three of the elections here reproduced, embracing both republican and democratic tidal waves, there does not appear to be much ground for a successful fusion movement.

**IOWA.**

	1892.	1894.	1895.
Rep.	219,785	207,089	208,089
Dem.	49,822	47,777	52,000
Pop.	196,367	174,874	149,433
Pro.	44,566	42,002	37,213
Rep.	49.82 per cent	51.38 per cent	45.27 per cent
Dem.	10.98 per cent	10.38 per cent	11.77 per cent
Pop.	13.82 per cent	30.09 per cent	20.94 per cent
Pro.	3.12 per cent	4.00 per cent	5.29 per cent
Totals.	440,237	416,825	342,455

The same conditions prevail in Iowa as in Michigan in this respect. The populists have not had sufficient balance of power in the last three elections to change the result. They have shown a proportional increase in strength at each election, with a slight falling off in 1895, and with evidences of having drawn in each campaign from the democrats.

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

	1890.	1892.	1894.
Rep.	70,187	80,203	89,541
Dem.	73,584	84,467	76,101
Pop.	62,439	49,822	45,200
Pro.	608	2,145	1,547
Rep.	5.8 per cent	1.25 per cent	1.04 per cent
Totals.	149,400	171,071	168,289

The populist vote in West Virginia has never been a very important factor. The figures for 1894 are unofficial and are compiled from the returns given in the Congressional Directory. The populist vote was not given in one district, and it may have been large enough to make a slight increase in the percentage for 1895. So close was the state in 1894 that had Weaver's vote been cast solidly for Harrison the latter would have been within eight votes of Cleveland, but that was high water mark for populism in the state, and the vote of third party is hardly to be considered this year.

**MARYLAND.**

	1892.	1893.	1895.
Rep.	92,736	79,954	124,936
Dem.	43,438	42,804	32,000
Pop.	11,860	95,816	106,169
Pro.	796	989	989
Rep.	3.37 per cent	0.87 per cent	0.40 per cent
Dem.	2.75 per cent	7.58 per cent	3.20 per cent
Totals.	213,275	186,446	240,205

Still less is this vote an important element in Maryland. The prohibitionists are far more consequential as a balance, but the two main parties have always monopolized the vast bulk of the voting strength and fusion is an absurdity under the circumstances.

**GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.**

Thus it is apparent that in Indiana only of all these doubtful states where the battle is to rage the fiercest have the populists ever held the balance of power, and then only by a narrow margin. In Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland they are a weak or dwindling force, while in Michigan and Iowa they can not accomplish results on the basis of past experiences. In Illinois they have a fair strength, but not a controlling power. The value of their indorsement of Bryan, therefore, seems questionable, especially as it is conceded that they will alienate many votes from the regular democratic party, and that at best they can only throw a part of their entire strength to the Chicago nominee.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of the schoolroom is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**INDIA'S COAL PRODUCTION.**

The production of coal in India is steadily increasing. In 1885 there were mined 1,295,000 tons, while last year the figures were increased to 3,167,000 tons. The Bengal coalfields are responsible for about two and a half millions of the total. Much attention has also been paid of late years to the discovery of mineral oil wells, but the success attained has not been very encouraging so far, though some 36,000 gallons of oil were obtained from the Digboi field in 1895. The boring at Sukkur has failed to reach an oil bed, though it has been carried to a depth of 1500 feet, and is to be sunk 200 feet further before being abandoned.

In Sweden the education of journalists is treated as a function of the State. This system the young journalist gains a knowledge of the world by traveling at the expense of the taxpayer.

The city of Marseilles, France, has just completed its drainage system on the plan of that of Paris, at a cost of \$7,000,000.



# WITH PERJURY IS AH CHU CHARGED.

Says "Lucy" the Chinese Girl is  
His Lawful Wife

## TRIAL IN THE POLICE COURT

Kinney and Ballou for Prosecution—J  
A. Magoon for Defense—Argument  
on F. B. McStocker's Testimony  
Decision Postponed Until Monday.

The case of the Republic of Hawaii  
vs. Ah Chu, for perjury, came up in the  
police court and took up nearly the  
whole of yesterday. Messrs Kinney &  
Ballou appeared for the prosecution,  
and J A Magoon for the defendant.  
The original charge was amended so as  
to read as follows:

"Charged with violating Section 1,  
Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1896, in Ho-  
nolulu, Island of Oahu, on or about the  
1st day of August, A D 1896, by wilful-  
ly, knowingly and falsely stating ver-  
bally, on oath, a material fact, where an  
oath was required or authorized by law,  
for that on that day one Lucy, an alien  
Chinese woman, having then, to-wit,  
within two days, entered the Hawaiian  
Islands from a foreign country, and her  
right to land, be and remain in said  
Islands being under investigation by  
F B McStocker, Deputy Collector Gen-  
eral of Customs of the Republic of Ha-  
waii, an officer of said Republic author-  
ized and empowered to investigate and  
determine the same, and to administer  
oaths in power thereof, the defendant  
being then and there a resident of the  
Republic of Hawaii, then and there,  
having first been duly sworn by the  
said Collector General of Customs, wil-  
fully, knowingly and falsely stated ver-  
bally, on oath, that he was then and  
there the husband of the said Lucy (w),  
and that she was then and there his  
wife, which statement was false, as  
he well knew, and was material to the  
right of the said Lucy to be and to re-  
main in the Republic of Hawaii, for  
that if the said Lucy was not his wife  
it would have been unlawful under  
Chapter 86 of the Laws of 1892, and  
under Act 66 of the Laws of the Pro-  
visional Government, for said Lucy to  
land be and remain in the Republic of  
Hawaii, said Lucy being a Chinese  
woman, and a criminal, fugitive from  
justice and a vagrant, and a person  
without visible means of support."

According to F. B. McStocker's testi-  
mony, a Chinese interpreter at the cus-  
tom house administered the oath to  
which Ah Chu swore falsely.

The whole argument, which took up  
the afternoon, was based on this state-  
ment. J A Magoon contended that an  
oath administered through the agency  
of an unofficial interpreter was invalid  
and could not hold in the court.

At the end of the argument both at-  
torneys promised to cite cases to the  
District Magistrate later.

Owing to the departure of J A Ma-  
agoon for Kauai today, and the impos-  
sibility of his returning until Saturday  
or Sunday Judge De La Vergne post-  
poned his decision until Monday, Sep-  
tember 7th.

## SHARPSHOOTERS' RECORD.

They Made a Fine Average of 43 0  
for August.

The first company of Sharpshooters  
intend to make their name everything  
that it implies and with this in mind  
they keep pegging away at the target  
in the attempt to raise their company  
average. According to the official re-  
port for the month of August, 1896 the  
average for the company was 43 0. Fol-  
lowing were the scores made:

FIRST TEN	
Wall W E	47
Wall A C	47
Gibson J B	46
Corbett D W	46
Wall C J	46
McLean J L	45
McVeigh J D	45
Cassidy J	45
Johnson H D	45
Marsden J	44
Total	456

SECOND TEN	
Dodge F S	44
Everett C H	44
Forbes W J	44
Hitchcock E N	44
Emerson N B	43
Scott J F	43
King T V	43
Martin J S	42
Drummond M H	42
Johnson M B	42
Total	431

THIRD TEN	
Wikander F	41
Wood A B	41
Bell W H	41
Dexter R A	41
Farnsworth J	41
Rhodes F C	41
Waterhouse A	41
Oat F B	39
McCandless J A	38
Grace J	37
Total	402

## MR JONES ARRIVES

Talks of His Mission to San Fran-  
cisco Newspapersmen

P C Jones, ex Minister of Finance  
of the Hawaiian Republic, arrived from  
Honolulu Aug 10 and is at the Occi-  
dental. He was the first Minister of

Finance after the revolution. He is  
now on his way to London on a Gov-  
ernment mission in connection with  
the proposed reorganization of the na-  
tional debt of Hawaii. He has about  
amounts to \$3,000,000 and bears a per-  
cent interest. Mr Jones in talking  
about the matter his high said:  
Our national debt amounts to \$3,  
000,000. It bears a per cent interest.  
Two thirds of it is held on the islands.  
The remaining \$1,000,000 is held in  
London. We want to reorganize the  
indebtedness by a new issue of bonds  
at 4 per cent. That is the object of my  
trip to London. Prevailing rates of  
interests are much lower than when our  
debt was originally contracted and I  
think our demand for a reduction of  
the old rate is perfectly fair and rea-  
sonable. The Hawaiian Republic is  
financially sound and absolutely res-  
ponsible for anything it owes or may  
owe in the future. Our present sugar  
crop is not only very large but prices  
are very favorable. The islands under  
the republic are therefore in a better  
condition in every respect than they  
ever were before.—S F Examiner

## DENVER RIFLE CLUB.

Text of Communication to the Local  
Sharpshooters

Handicap Proposition Does Not Meet  
With Favor Here—Prospect for a  
Match Not Encouraging

As announced in this paper some  
weeks ago, efforts have been in progress  
to bring off a match between the First  
Company of Sharpshooters of Hawaii  
and the Denver (Colo) Rifle Club. The  
following letter, received per Monowal,  
explains the situation as seen by the  
D R C and the outlook for a match  
at present is not encouraging, as the  
Sharpshooters have not yet a 500-yard  
range.

Captain Dodge expresses himself as  
favorable to a match later, when a 500-  
yard range can be obtained.

As to the handicap proposition, it  
does not meet with favor. Lieutenant  
Wall expressed what is believed to be  
the sense of the Company when he said  
"We would rather get beaten in an  
even match than win one under handi-  
cap conditions."

Following is the letter from Mr  
Lower on behalf of the D R C

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11, 1896.  
William H. Bell, Honolulu, H I

Dear Sir—Yours of July 16th, and  
also Captain Dodge's letter, received.  
I have been waiting the return of Pres-  
ident Dean from a fishing trip before  
answering. Upon his return I placed  
the proposition before him and the Club  
Directors. The letters and conditions  
were carefully read with the result that  
it will be utterly impossible for us to  
shoot a military match with military  
rifles. This you must have been aware  
of, as the only rifles of that description  
in the city are the .45 and .50-calibre  
Springfields used by the National Guard  
and in such condition as to render them  
useless for a target competition. We all  
have regulation match rifles, and could  
not alter them. Under the circum-  
stances, if the conditions proposed by  
Captain Dodge cannot be altered, we  
can't pull the shoot off, much as I  
should like to see it take place.

I am authorized to make you the fol-  
lowing proposition which I think is a  
fair one, viz: A ten-man team shoot,  
distance 200 yards off-hand, ten shots  
each to the score, and ten shots each  
at 500 yards, position, any within the  
rules. (We would prefer the two ranges  
on account of the added interest in the  
shoot.) Shooting to be done on Blunt's  
regulation targets at both ranges, or  
if we cannot get Blunt targets we to  
have the privilege of using Creedmoor  
targets. This gives your team an ad-  
vantage. We to use our match rifles,  
and the Honolulu team any military  
rifle within the rules, and we will give  
them a handicap of 15 points at the  
200-yard range and 15 points at the 500-  
yard range, making a total handicap of  
30 points on the combined ranges. Con-  
sidering the coarse count of the Blunt  
target, this is all that we can give, as  
on any of these targets the advantage  
is with the military rifle, for a 4-shot  
nipping the bull would count no more  
than one that would split the 3-ring  
and be nearly a foot farther away from  
the bull. Many of our team on the 500-  
yard range will have to use the small-  
bore rifles and this is an inducement  
to include that range in the contest, as  
any military rifle is better on that range  
than a 32 or 38-calibre shooting from  
35 to 40 grains of powder.

Mr F H Boardman, the gentleman  
whom Captain Dodge appointed to rep-  
resent the Honolulu team, called to see  
me, and I explained the situation to  
him. He hopes we will be able to adjust  
all satisfactorily, and will represent  
your team with pleasure. He will look  
out for your interests and attend to for-  
warding targets, etc. If we can get to-  
gether on the lines herein suggested.

Please let this letter answer Captain  
Dodge's also. Show it to him and try  
and have him accept and set the date,  
as it is the best we can do. Tell the  
Captain that he is making a match with  
gentlemen all of whom have been  
"licked" individually many times in tar-  
get shooting, and if his team downs us  
it will not be our first experience—nor  
will it probably be our last.

With best regards from all the boys,  
and waiting your early reply, I am,  
yours truly, JOS N LOWER,  
For the Denver Rifle Club

## A CURL FOR BILIOUS COLIC

RESCUE OF SEVEN CO. G. I have  
been subject to attacks of bilious colic  
for several years. Cholelithiasis, Chole-  
cystitis and Biliary R. have been the  
only symptoms. I have been treated  
by all the best physicians, but with-  
out success. I have been advised to  
use cod liver oil, but I have not been  
able to take it. I have been advised to  
use cod liver oil, but I have not been  
able to take it. I have been advised to  
use cod liver oil, but I have not been  
able to take it.

England has five colonies on the West  
African coast, but in them all a com-  
500 whites mostly government officials,  
officers or missionaries.

# KIND WORDS FOR GAIL HAMILTON.

What Kate Field Wrote Sup-  
posing Her Friend Dead

## PORTUGAL TO CELEBRATE IN '97.

Big Cuban Filibuster Expedition  
Starts Out—Plenty of Arms and Men.  
Wandering Balloon Sighted—Li  
Afraid of Sea-sickness—Foreign News

CHICAGO Aug 17—When Abigail  
Dodge was first stricken, more than a  
year ago Kate Field her life-long  
friend wrote a memorial tribute in-  
tended for publication after the death  
of Miss Dodge. Strangely enough Miss  
Dodge survived her friend who died  
unexpectedly in the Hawaiian Islands  
last spring. Miss Field's hitherto un-  
published letter dated Washington,  
June 1, 1895 in part is as follows:

Doctor it is not writing the book  
that has brought on this attack. No,  
indeed that was a labor of love. My  
British Government. So spoke Gail  
Hamilton to her physician in her last  
illness before she lost consciousness.  
What did she mean? The 'Life of James  
G. Blaine, to which Gail Hamilton had  
devoted at least two years, was a labor  
she delighted in. Every facility was ac-  
corded her by the Blaine family, and she  
had a defined idea from the beginning  
what was to be accomplished. It was  
intense devotion to the cause of a  
wretched woman shut up in a British  
prison that bore Gail Hamilton to a  
too early grave.

With the wondrous energy to which  
she was distinguished she espoused the  
cause of Miss Maybrick whom she be-  
lieved to be innocent, and brought every  
possible influence to bear upon the de-  
liverance of an American woman un-  
known to her personally. Miss Dodge  
even went so far as to appeal to the  
Supreme Court of the United States  
to sign a petition in behalf of her client.  
The Judges say that Miss Dodge's pre-  
sentation of the case was masterly. No  
lawyer could have been more keen or  
forcible but though their sympathies  
were touched, it was beyond their pro-  
vince to yield to Miss Dodge's supplica-  
tion.

No other word than obsession can  
express Miss Dodge's frame of mind re-  
garding Miss Maybrick. It was Walker  
Blaine who first discussed this strange  
case with his mother under the roof of  
the Blaine mansion in Lafayette square.  
It was Mrs Blaine who brought the  
matter to Miss Dodge's attention. Con-  
vinced that a great wrong had been per-  
petrated Miss Dodge labored early and  
late for five years to make public opin-  
ion and to obtain a pardon. No soldier  
ever fought more bravely for any cause.  
And undoubtedly Miss Dodge was right  
in saying that her death was the result  
of this prolonged and hopeless fight.  
Not a mail but brought letters about the  
miserable prisoner letters that kept her  
kind heart on the rack. The pity of  
it that so earnest a soul should be sac-  
rificed so uselessly. Yet who shall mea-  
sure the utility of any unselfish act?

No one who merely knows Gail  
Hamilton in print has the least idea of  
the woman Abigail Elizabeth Dodge.  
Devoted to her friends she was equally  
loved by them. Taking life seriously,  
she had the courage of her convictions  
for which she was ready to fight and  
die. Her caustic pen was laid aside the  
moment her heart was touched. Her aim  
in life was to help to light the  
torches in her way to make the burden  
of those he loved less hard to bear.

## THE LAURADA EXPEDITION.

Final Departure of the Steamer for  
the Cuban Coast.

PHILADELPHIA Pa Aug 12—The  
most formidable as well as the most  
dangerous military expedition that the  
Cubans have ever sent from the United  
States got away. It is alleged from the  
New Jersey coast yesterday morning on  
the steamer Laurada in command of  
General Carlos Roloff. Minister of War  
of the Provisional Cuban Republic.

A steam yacht which has been re-  
ported as acting as a tender for the  
Laurada since Saturday last arrived at  
the inlet at Atlantic City yesterday  
on Saturday morning it is said she  
took out twenty passengers from the  
coastline resort among whom were  
General Roloff and met the Laurada,  
which had been steaming up and down  
the coast.

On Sunday the steamer was believed  
to off Brigantine near where a party  
boarded her. Since then her passenger  
list has been increased so that at pres-  
ent it is declared there are not less  
than 200 recruits for the insurgents on  
board most of whom are officers of  
high rank.

The Laurada's cargo consists of  
alleged mainly of dynamite and other  
explosives in the handling of which  
General Roloff and his corps of assis-  
tants are said to be experts. For this  
reason he is probably feared more than  
any other officer in the insurgent army.  
There is also in the vessel's hold, it is  
reported 15,000 Remington rifles and  
four Colt rapid-fire guns capable of  
900 shots per minute.

The most important part of the cargo  
however is said to be a small torpedo  
boat with an automatic gun built in  
New York under the direction of the  
Cuban Junta, shipped in sections and  
supposed to have been taken on board  
off Ocean City. This small craft is in-  
tended to fire dynamite shells. The  
boat was designed by Prince and the  
hull and machinery were built at Bris-  
tol.

The expedition is intended for the re-  
lief of General Antonio Maceo, the in-  
surgent chieftain now pinned up in  
the Province of Pinar del Rio by the  
Spaniards and who it is believed needs  
immediate aid. The actual landing  
place is not known to anyone except

General Roloff not even to Captain  
Murphy who commands the Laurada.  
The fleet of Spanish war ships in the  
Cuban waters have been ordered to  
patrol the coast to prevent if possible  
the landing of the party. The ship that  
captures or sinks the Laurada will prob-  
ably receive the \$10,000 reward offered  
by Captain General Weyler some time  
ago.

## TREKED TO WATER SPORT.

Passengers of Atlantic Steamer Have  
Narrow Escape

NEW YORK August 16—The 800  
Italian steerage passengers who arrived  
from Naples today in the steamship  
Neustria had deep-rooted convictions  
that the lives of all on board had been  
imperilled during the voyage. Friday  
evening a gigantic water-spout swept  
by, while deafening thunder peals  
smote the ears of the terrified immi-  
grants and flashes of lightning made  
the sky appear like a liquid sheet of  
flame.

At 6 p m a small black mass of  
vapor unrolled until the whole western  
sky was of inky blackness. The Neus-  
tria was then 400 miles from this port.  
Lightning illuminated the black mass  
at intervals of a second or two and the  
thunder was terrifying. At 7 o'clock  
the attention of every one became riv-  
eted upon an object like a big cone of  
water that had arisen two miles west  
of the steamer.

No rain had fallen and not a breath  
rippled the ocean's surface. The pas-  
sengers were stricken dumb with ter-  
ror as they watched the great cone  
reach upward and join the black mist,  
forming a column of water fully thirty  
yards in diameter at the base and four  
feet thick in the center of the column.  
At the top it spread out like an im-  
mense umbrella. Thus it came careen-  
ing toward the Neustria. Many of the  
panic-stricken passengers fell on their  
knees and prayed. Others fainted,  
while scores covered their faces and  
waited in dumb despair for their doom.

On came the great water column, but  
as it neared the steamship her course  
was changed slightly and the water-  
spout, seething and buzzing as it went,  
swept by not more than 200 yards from  
the starboard side.

The passengers screamed as the im-  
mense column went by and they laughed  
and cried and hugged one another in  
joy when they realized that the danger  
was past. The great spout broke a  
mile astern of the Neustria and dis-  
appeared.

## PORTUGAL'S CENTENNIAL.

The United States Asked to Send War  
Ships to Lisbon.

WASHINGTON, Aug 20—Mr Santo  
Thyrso, the Portuguese minister here,  
has furnished the Secretary of State  
with a few copies of the "general pro-  
gram for the national celebration, in  
1897, of the fourth century of the de-  
parture of Vasco de Gama for the dis-  
covery of India." On behalf of his  
majesty's government, Minister Thyrso  
asks the United States Government to  
take part in this celebration by sending  
some men-of-war to Lisbon on that  
occasion.

"The discovery of the maritime  
route to India," he says, in a letter to  
the Secretary of State, "having been  
not only a national glory for Portugal,  
but an event whose consequences have  
been happily felt by the world at large,  
his majesty's government hopes that all  
the maritime powers will associate  
with them to render an homage to the  
memory of the great Portuguese naviga-  
tor who performed such an extra-  
ordinary feat. America, perhaps more  
than any other country but Portugal,  
has a right to take part in this cele-  
bration, the discovery of this continent  
being due, as your excellency is fully  
aware to the attempts of the fifteenth  
century navigators to discover a new  
maritime route to India."

"In a conversation I had the honor  
to have with your excellency some time  
ago, your excellency had the kindness  
to show interest in this celebration  
and the wish to take part in it. I  
hope therefore that the United States  
government will contribute to the  
splendor of the commemoration of one  
of the greatest achievements in the his-  
tory of the world which is at the same  
time one of the purest and brightest  
glories of a country which has been  
bound to the United States by a long  
and uninterrupted friendship."

## PLOTTERS IN SPAIN.

Arrested for Alleged Attempt to Pre-  
vent Departure of Troops

MADRID August 18—Many Repub-  
lican ex-Ministers and members of the  
Chamber of Deputies have been arrest-  
ed in Barcelona on the charge of con-  
ducting a revolutionary agitation and  
the discovery of an alleged plot to pre-  
vent the departure of reinforcements  
for Cuba.

According to 'El Heraldo' an at-  
tempt was recently made by anarchists  
to explode Chateau Grenje, where the  
Infanta Isabella is now residing. It is  
claimed that this attempt on the life  
of the Infanta was easily frustrated  
but no official confirmation of the en-  
tire story can be obtained.

The first embarkation of 14,000 troops  
for Cuba will commence at Santander  
on August 23d, terminating on August  
26th. The second will take place from  
August 30th till September 6th after  
which date the cavalry will embark.  
By September 11th the whole expedi-  
tion of 40,000 will have left the penin-  
sula.

## WILLIAM'S PROBLEMS.

Difficulty Over Military Trials Causes  
Rumors

BERLIN August 15. The official an-  
nouncement that General Bronsart von  
Schellendorf the Minister for War had  
been relieved from office and that he  
would be succeeded by General von  
Gossler startled the political world this  
afternoon. The War Minister's differ-  
ence with the Emperor regarding the  
long-planned military trial reform has  
been a topic for discussion for a long  
time past and it was known that unless  
his majesty acquiesced to General von  
Schellendorf's views in the matter  
which was also the view of the Imperial  
Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe both in-  
tended to resign. But it was thought  
that the crisis would be tied over until  
after the Czar's visit to Berlin and it  
appears that the true reason which in-

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

# PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder  
40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

duced the Emperor to abandon his pro-  
posed trip to the Rhine provinces was  
not physical indisposition but the fact  
that Prince Hohenlohe and General von  
Schellendorf had intimated to his maj-  
esty that they would resign unless he  
agreed to the military trial reform, to  
which the Ministers were publicly  
pledged, and which owing to the influ-  
ence of the Emperor's private military  
cabinet, especially that of General von  
Hanke the aide-de-camp General  
would be deferred repeatedly.

## A WONDERFUL BULLET.

The Smallest, Yet Capable of the Most  
Terrific Power.

WASHINGTON, D C, Aug 11—A  
modern small arm, capable of terrific  
power and firing the smallest bullet yet  
adopted in this country for military  
purposes is to be supplied to the navy  
and marine corps in a week or two.

The smallness of the bullet of the  
new rifle is the main and only objection  
to it. The piece is the lightest of any  
yet adopted, and the velocities obtained  
have been far higher than those of the  
best English and French guns. Its  
range is treble that of the Winchester,  
and its penetrating qualities six times  
as great as those of any guns hereto-  
fore used in the navy. It is contended  
that a bullet as small as that fired by  
the new gun will not stop a man in  
action. The terrific velocity generated  
by the gun sends the ball with such  
force that its path through the human  
being is even and not marked by rag-  
ged cuts, and bones when hit will not  
be shattered, but pierced.

If on the other hand a man is struck  
in the head the effect will be to cause  
an explosion of the head and this  
would be true of the heart and lungs  
or any part of the human anatomy  
where gases or liquids are found.

## Mars' Canal is Double.

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.), August 18.—  
Percival Lowell announces from Flag-  
staff, Ariz., that with his new twenty-  
four-inch telescope he has been able  
to see that the marianne canal Ganges  
on Mars is double. The Lowell Ob-  
servatory will be established near the city  
of Mexico to observe the position of  
Mars during the winter, but in the  
meantime it has been temporarily lo-  
cated at Flagstaff.

## A BAD DAY.

Causes Low Scores in the Shoot Be-  
tween B and D Saturday.

Fraser Makes 42, the Highest.  
Stores Has Quere Theory  
About Bull's Eyes

The light at Makiki butts on Satur-  
day afternoon was very unfavorable for  
shooting, and that is the reason why  
the match between Companies B and D  
resulted in such bad scores as 393 for  
the former and 384 for the latter. There  
was a constant changing from light to  
shadow caused by the clouds. It took  
nearly every one of the twenty men  
who took part one or two shots to as-  
certain just exactly where they stood.  
It was a case of fall down on all hands,  
but Company D succeeded in falling the  
farthest.

Following is a complete list of the  
team members, with their scores

COMPANY B	
Rhodes	3 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 3 4—41
Oleson	4 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4—38
Schmidt	2 4 4 3 4 4 4 5 4 3—37
Tracy (Capt)	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—41
Giles	4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5—40
Storey	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Hagerup	4 5 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Fraser	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42
Ward	4 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—40
Boister	4 4 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 3—33
Total	393
COMPANY D	
Burnette	4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—38
Wilder	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Lemon	4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—37
Amark	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—40
Coakley	2 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 3—36
Vida	3 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3—39
Gere (Capt)	2 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 3—37
Zerbe	4 3 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 4—37
McKinnon	3 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4—40
Johnson	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 3—40
Total	384

Kenake was not at the butts on time  
so that Boister had to be put in his  
place on the B team. This accounts for  
the low score of 33 the result of his  
not having practiced for the match.  
Storey for Company B and W Wilder  
for Company D both made ten 4s in a  
line. Storey was looking for bullseyes  
but came to the conclusion that he could  
not get them because the marker re-  
fused to call them such unless struck  
fairly in the center.

Fraser of Company B made 42 the  
highest score of the day. There were  
three 41s and seven 40s.

McCarthy has been put down as D's  
hoochie since it was his first appear-  
ance at the range in a team shoot.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The advertised letter list appears in  
this issue.

Attorney General Smith will go to  
Kauai on the Mikahala today to attend  
court.

The Honolulu night school will re-  
open on Monday evening September  
7th at 7 o'clock.

Mr Thomas Matthews of Panahoa  
begins today his duties as government  
forester at Makiki.

Mr and Mrs J S Walker have  
moved in from Waikiki to the com-  
well home on Beretania street.

A Mid Pacific College is the title  
of an article on Oahu College by Mrs  
Mabel Loomis Food in the Outlook of  
Aug 10.

Henry P Judd of the Middle Class  
of Oahu College has passed the Yale  
Preliminary Examinations without a  
condition.

The Gainsborough is the third ship  
that has been lost bringing coal from  
Westport, where the mines have not  
been opened until quite recently.

J T Stacker city editor of the Ad-  
vertiser left on the Kinau Friday for  
a two weeks vacation. During his ab-  
sence W H Coney occupies the city  
editor's chair.

Captain English, night watchman for  
the Wilder Steamship Company, cele-  
brated his 74th birthday yesterday. He  
received hearty congratulations from his  
many friends.

The Hawaiian ship John Ena which  
sailed on a voyage from Newcastle  
N S W ran into a heavy gale carry-  
ing a number of her sails away and  
also shifting her cargo.

To make an old plug look like a  
pace-horse use a Dandy brush sold  
by the Hawaiian Hardware Co. They  
also advertise mule harness and Whit-  
man's bits. See their ad.

The very nicely gotten up Punahou  
catalogue just issued contains a list  
of reading which is right up to date  
it being the same that is required upon  
entrance to the leading colleges of  
America.

Miss Grace Kahalewai and Wm Al-  
bert Chapman were married in the  
Catholic church Saturday evening the  
Bishop of Panopolis officiating. After



# REV. LYTTON TO HIS "DEAR JOURNAL"

Airs His Opinions About Many Hawaii Matters.

## FOURTH OF JULY WAS TOO TAME

Too Many American Flags and Not Enough Noise—Government Good For Nothing—Says Thieves and Robbers are in Control, Etc., Etc.

Rev. J. P. Lytton, of West Plains, Mo., who is at present assisting Bishop Willis of the Anglican Church, writes the Daily Journal of West Plains, as follows:

Dear Journal:—A steamship sails east on the 6th, and I shall send you my second letter by her. If this communication should prove erratic or in any way indicative of an unbalanced mind, you may attribute it to the following request from the Bishop under whom I am at present working in the Cathedral. He wrote:

"Please call on —, at the office of the Makana (newspaper). The office is on King street, Ewa end of the block, on Ewa side of Nuuanu, mauka side of street."

I found it by diligent inquiries along the way, but it nearly shattered my nerves asking for information with my mouth and throat full of unpronounceable words.

The "glorious Fourth" and gloriously noisy. I took a stroll down town last night to see the decorations. These are very elaborate, and show how little these people care about money when they wish to decorate. What most forcibly impressed me was the predominance of United States flags and colors. Indeed, it was nearly all purely American and precious little Hawaiian. Occasionally I saw the flag of the Provisional Government; the stars and stripes everywhere. You know the Fourth of July is the natal day of the Republic of Hawaii (so called), and the intention was to decorate in honor of both Republics. But there is absolutely no enthusiasm among the people concerning the Hawaiian Provisional Government, outside of those who are employed by that Government. The average citizen goes on about his business, working under, tolerating, accepting the present Government because he can not do otherwise. But I assure you there is not a particle of patriotic enthusiasm.

Some facts were illustrated by the demonstrations of this morning. At sunrise there was a salute fired in honor of the United States—some for the Republic of Hawaii. A grand (and very beautiful and creditable) procession marched along the principal streets at 9 a. m.

The (native) police headed the procession, followed by the National Guard, infantry, cavalry and artillery, comprising the Provisional Government's entire standing army of about 150 men. The "reserves" followed, then the fire department, then floats representing the various trades brought up the rear. The whole procession was magnificent from an aesthetic point of view, and never before have I seen such elaborate display of flowers. The fire engines were liberally covered with an artistic arrangement of tropical flowers, and presented a picture of beauty. But not a citizen on foot or horseback or in carriage! There was truly no interest taken in the display by any citizen or citizens outside of those directly connected with the Government. The people lined the streets and looked on in the most depressing silence, without a cheer or other expression of pleasure or endorsement. I believe that silence was significant. The present Government rules by force, not by the will of the people. It is folly to call it a Republic. It is merely a government of the few over the many, which exists in spite of the wishes of seven-tenths of the voters of all the Islands. A government which never could have come into existence had not the Boston landed her marines, intimidated the Royalists, dethroned a Queen (who had as much right to her throne as you have to your home), and established a handful of men as the "Republic" of Hawaii! The native Hawaiians are patient, peaceful and opposed to fighting. They make no resistance. It is not probable that they will rise up in arms against the P. G. (Provisional Government), nor would it be wise for them to do so. But in their hearts they are loyal to the late Queen, and quietly such any demonstration gotten up on behalf of the present Government. If the popular vote should be allowed to dictate who should rule these Islands, either Liliuokalani would be restored to power, or Kaiulani (the Princess and niece of the late King Kalakaua) would be placed on the throne, and the natives would go wild with joy. When the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth shall be written about the revolution, every American will blush for shame that a U. S. war vessel landed her marines in Honolulu for no other purpose than that of aiding a few ambitious Americans to take these Islands, get possession of the crown lands, and rule the country to suit themselves, without foregoing their rights as American citizens. They rebelled because they "heard" that the Queen was about to proclaim a new constitution exacting that no one should be allowed to vote without first taking the oath of allegiance to the Government. Not one of the malcontents ever saw a copy of that constitution, nor can a person be found who did see it, for it was soon destroyed. But even if the provisions of that constitution demanded that every

voter should swear allegiance to the Government, what then? Where is the country that will admit a foreigner as a voter without such oath of allegiance? No! These Americans desired to vote, they desired to rule these Islands and at the same time remain protected as citizens of the United States. And today they would claim the protection of the United States flag if they should get into trouble. When the Boston sent her battalion ashore, the ostensible reason was to "protect American interests." The grossest nonsense. No American interests were in danger, as both sides were very friendly to the United States. The only Americans who were in danger were the few who had politically arrayed themselves against the existing Government, placed themselves in the position of seditious citizens (if not rebels), and were in peril of being treated as that sort of citizen is treated in every well regulated government, as anarchists were treated in Chicago, Oh, it was a most abominable outrage that our American Government loaned its aid to steal a throne, and (practically) disenfranchise the descendants of the people who have owned and controlled these Islands for hundreds of years!

And the Hawaiians take it so patiently. They make no threats nor complaints. During my extended conversation with the Queen she never made an unkind remark about any one, and spoke very kindly of President Dole and his cabinet. But it is very manifest that the Hawaiians are merely submitting peacefully to conditions they hate, but are powerless to change; and everywhere I hear it. "Had not your Government sent naval troops ashore to aid these revolutionists, our Queen would still be on her throne." Knowing this to be a fact, I simply keep quiet, feeling ashamed.

My impression is this Government cannot last very long. That the Royalists will regain, or attempt to regain, power is most unlikely. But the expenditures of the P. G. are far in excess of the revenues. The votes of taxation are enormously high, with every prospect of increase. No doubt the revolutionists believed that long before this date the Islands would be annexed to the United States, and that they would only have to provide the means of sustaining the Republic (?) for a short time. And still they hope for the same solution of their difficulties. But annexation is now getting to be a forlorn hope, and just how the P. G. will raise enough money to carry on its various departments is a question, as the ordinary revenues of the Islands will not furnish it. Well, in Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance, they have a magnificent business man and financier.

He can pull them through if any one can. He is a man whom every one likes. My health is very much better, and growing better daily. We have had, since I came, the most delicious breezes—cool, dry and bracing, never sultry. Nor does the heat depress and oppress one as it does in Missouri every night. So far I have found a blanket necessary for comfort, often two blankets. For several days we have heard the roar of cannon! Several foreign war vessels arrived, and each gave and received salutes. I received my copy of Journal by last steamer, and hope to get it regularly. Through the Journal I send kindest regards to all friends, amongst whom I surely include the Journal and all its staff of workers. Yours truly, J. P. LYTTON.

Rev. J. P. Lytton thus describes his visit to the ex-queen:

Last Thursday I called on the ex-Queen Liliuokalani, as I had a letter of introduction to her from her brother-in-law. I had to ask the day before when she would receive me, and she sent me a messenger who said "Her majesty will be glad to receive the Rev. Mr. Lytton at her Washington Park residence at 11 a. m."

At that hour I was admitted into the most beautiful grounds that ever surrounded a residence. I will not try to describe it. It was just like an ideal fairy land with all those tropical trees, plants and flowers. Liliuokalani still keeps up the court style of a queen. I was met at the door by her "lady in waiting" and informed that her majesty was expecting me. Not being accustomed to associate with queens, in fact never having seen one, I did not know exactly what to do on this occasion. But when I was introduced to the dethroned queen of the Hawaiian Islands, she made me feel at ease in a moment. The drawing room was a picture of simple and rich elegance. The divan on which the queen sat was valuable enough to pay my salary the balance of my life! I stood before her for a second not knowing just what I was expected to do, of course she did not get up from her seat, but she stretched forth her hand for me to shake, and motioned me to a seat by her side, and said she was glad to meet a friend of her brother. Then I felt at home, and remained there in conversation with her for quite a while.

She is dark colored (not black) as all the Hawaiians are. But she has all the dignity and bearing of a queen. The newspapers have told an awful lot of lies about that unfortunate woman. She is not coarse in look or manner. She is gentle in every word and look, and one cannot be near her, and see the expression of her face without feeling that she has the firmness of a queen, and the warm heart of a woman. I saw her again at church yesterday afternoon, and she was very pleasant to me. She is now a member of our church. She has been accused of vindictiveness towards those who dethroned her, but such is not the case. She speaks in the kindest manner of President Dole, and never an angry word against anyone. In a future letter I will give you my ideas of the political situation here. I send my regards to all friends. Will you please send them that the postage to Honolulu is 5 cents, and if not prepaid double postage is collected here. I received this morning two letters which cost me 10 cents, and one of the letters was a bill. Please prepay all postage on paper. Good by. Yours truly, J. P. LYTTON

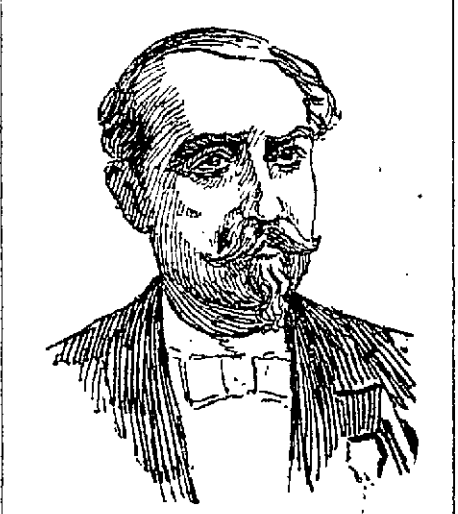
# LOUIS VOSSION FRENCH CONSUL

Ordered From Philadelphia to Hawaii by His Government.

## HAS A MOST ENVIABLE RECORD.

Served With Distinction Through Franco-Russian War—Represented France in Burmah and the Soudan. Ten Years in the Quaker City.

M. Louis Vossion, who for the past ten years has been the French Consul in Philadelphia, arrived on the Monowai Thursday night, to be the representative of his country to the Hawaiian Islands.



M. VOSSION, NEW FRENCH CONSUL.

ands. He will be succeeded in Philadelphia by M. Edouard Pesoli, who has been acting Consul in San Francisco for several years.

M. Vossion was born in France in 1847, his father being an officer in the French artillery corps. At the age of 17 years he entered the Government Military School at St. Cyr, and on his graduation, two years later, he was commissioned an officer in the army. He served with distinction through the Franco-Prussian war in the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. In the battle of Gravelotte he was severely wounded, and for five months he was held as a prisoner of war in the German dungeon at Muenster, Westphalia. In 1871 he was sent to Algeria with a regiment of zouaves and took a conspicuous part in crushing the rebellion in that country.

In 1874 Vossion resigned from the army and was sent by the French Government to Mandalay, the capital of the Kingdom of Burmah, where he remained four years. By permission of the Burmese Government, in 1879, he returned to France and compiled a series of official articles and reports on the condition of affairs in Burmah. The next year he was appointed Consul at Khartoum, the capital of Egyptian Soudan. While there he also acted as the Commissioner against slavery in that country. With the breaking out of the rebellion of the Mahdi in 1882 he returned to France, receiving the medal of honor of the Commercial Geographical Society for his services.

In August, 1883, M. Vossion became French Consul at Rangoon, the great port of Burmah, where he performed valuable services for the Government prior to the English conquest of that country. After his return to France in 1885 he was appointed Consul at Philadelphia.

M. Vossion has translated several important works into his native language, and has also written a number of valuable pamphlets.

Among his more important books is "La Celebration du Centenaire de la Constitution Americaine a Philadelphia." He translated into French Henry George's "Protection and Free Trade," which had a good circulation in France. He is at present engaged in translating the important book of Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, rector of Christ Church, on "The Sources of the Constitution of the United States." The translation will appear in Paris in the fall.

Among the pamphlets are a sketch of the life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, published soon after the death of the poet; a description of the inauguration of the Chicago Exposition, a collection of his shorter poems, a paper on "Spirit Worship Among the Burmese," read before the American Folk Lore Society in 1891; a Burmese grammar published in 1893; statistics of the trade of Burmah, and a pamphlet descriptive of Burmah, published in 1879.

It is a matter beyond doubt that M. Vossion, after he has become acquainted with the Islands, will furnish some interesting reading on various points. In 1883 M. Vossion was knighted a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and in 1895 the cross of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon him. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society and President of the Association Nationale Francaise. M. Vossion is the second Consul to Hawaii under the Republic.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Under Free Silver Coinage—"George, can you let me have some money this morning?" said Mrs. Wilkins of Free Silverton, to her husband. "Yes, my dear. How much do you want?" "Oh, a dollar's worth of dollars will be plenty."—Harper's Bazar.

# Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY  
Nuuanu and Queen Streets.  
TELEPHONE 101.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels. Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Soller Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing-lates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

## H. HACKFELD & CO.

## W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser

— And Dealer in —

## LIVE STOCK.

## Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, and Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

## FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All Communications to be Addressed to

W. H. RICE, LILUO, KAUAI.

## ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gonorrhea and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

# GARDEN HOSE

IN : 25 A N D 50

Feet Lengths

Just Received

ex "Archer."

EVERY PIECE OF OUR

## 4-PLY HOSE

GUARANTEED.

## 3-PLY.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF

## Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

C. HUSTACE, Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST. Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From all Parts of the World.

And in cases containing the following testimonials, the value of the mixture is fully demonstrated. It is the great majority of cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

Cure a Blood Mixture, A combination of each of the following ingredients.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## Do You Know

## A Good Thing

## When You See It?

Most people do, when the price is right. A

## Bed Room Suite

—of Seven pieces

for \$27 is as right as can be. Every piece of hard wood, and beautifully finished. What's the use of paying thirty-five dollars elsewhere for the same thing!

\$27 This is only a small advance over Chicago prices. No use of having old furniture in the house when you can buy new at this figure.

Think again! ... \$27

## Portiere - Covered Couch

... for \$12! \$12!!

An inspection means that you will buy one.

Come and inspect.

## HOPP & CO.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

## J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

## Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

## WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.





One great sorrow of the modern tourist is that civilization is relentless in driving before it the merely picturesque and peculiar, and in reducing all cities to a cosmopolitan level. European peasants are generally dropping the fashions and customs of their fathers and grandfathers and the traveller mourns and misses the gay colors and jaunty styles of other days. But when the inveterate nomad does find localities set in high local color with wilful little provincialisms of their own he bursts out in paeans of praise.

Such a place we live in, and some of us find it worth while to set aside the simplicity of manners our predecessors established, and maintain a perpetual struggle in trying to keep up with the whims and fads of cities far away and in other climates. Let us all give over the attempt. Let us be contented with our many unconventionalities, knowing that thus we please the fastidious ramblers, who will advertise our charming ways and send others of his kind to see us. We can enjoy our volcano, our coffee lands and our sugar, and not worry about appearing provincial. We are merely easy-going, if we are to believe our dear friends. They like us as we are and leave us discontentedly to go back to stricter etiquette.

Quite aside from ticketing people as provincial or cosmopolitan, they may be classified indefinitely. Among classifications more or less trite are the sheep and the goats, the charming and the bores, the rich and the poor, and the shearers and the shorn. Ella Wheeler Wilcox adds another, drawing her line between those who lean and those who lift. I humbly suggest still another. Those whose emotions are simple and real. I call sincerests. Many others who are not all emotion, whose feelings are complicated, stimulated and dramatic, are undoubtedly not sincerests. These are called sentimentalists, you need not be told. Only when we are sincerests can we feel most intensely the thrills of life that come to us in its pleasure and its pain. Our own self-respect is only to be won by feigning no grief we do not feel, by pretending to no greater joy than we have, by desiring no other emotions than those that are spontaneous and healthy.

The difference between true sentiment and sentimentality, or between sincerests and sentimentalists is most admirably brought out in two of Geo. Meredith's books, Emilia in England, and its sequel, Vittoria. There is the coherent, noble, intense Emilia and the weak, vacillating man, Wilfred Pole, who could never tell whether he actually loved her till she was beyond his reach. Even then his feeling was shallow. We find "emotion the salt of immortality" without which nothing can be preserved. "Aside from ethics," claims Arlo Bates, "it is the only good in life." True emotion truly portrayed gives life and greatness to a book.

As you follow along Sir George Trevelyan and see Mrs. Ward's fine painting of characters, you think she is giving you a pill of philanthropy in the guise of a most interesting story. A neighbor of mine has a different idea. She finds the moral outside of politics or philanthropy. It is that a marriage solidly built on the mutual respect and love of two fine natures is unassailable. The husband and wife have absolute faith in each other that nothing ever will or can shake.

SIBYL.

## ARRANGING PHOTOGRAPHS.

A novel idea, and one by means of which photographs of celebrities in literature or music may be used to advantage, is to arrange them along the top of the low book shelves of the library, by means of a panel of glass as wide as a cabinet photograph, inserted just above the shelves, a narrow moulding finishing it at the top. Behind this the pictures are slipped. Pictures of musicians may be used for a music room, or sets of pictures of noted places for any room.

## HOW TO MAKE A HAMMOCK.

Hammocks of linen canvas are easily made and are in decided favor. Get two yards of forty-inch wide canvas, stitch a deep hem in each end and make nine holes, evenly spaced, along each of them. Buttonhole the eyelets strongly, run strong cords through them, knotting them firmly into a large metal hook. Run a steel rod or curved stick through the hem at the head and foot, and the hammock is ready to hang. A valance with scalloped edge bound with braid of a contrasting color is a pretty finish.

To ease a headache, take a sponge and a basin of water as hot as it can

be used. Pass the hot wet sponge slowly and steadily over the face and forehead for eight or ten minutes, keeping the sponge as hot as it can be used. By this time the face will seem as if it were parboiled. Dry it in a soft towel. Next bathe the back of the neck as you have done the face, carrying the sponge each time well up the back of the head. Keep up the bathing for some length of time; then, if thirsty, take a cooling draught and lie quietly for half an hour to rest. If sleep is not likely to visit you, just lie in the darkened room with closed eyes and try to rest the brain.

White corsets, when they become soiled, may be cleaned by being brushed over with a stout nail brush dipped in a mixture of soapy water and ammonia.

Combing and rubbing the scalp of the head with the hand draws the blood up to the surface of the head, and not only relieves headache, but adds new life to the hair.

When you're lying all so calmly,  
Nicely settled for a doze,  
Doesn't it make you nearly frantic  
When a fly lights on your nose?  
—Exchange.

Mix two tablespoonfuls of gin with two of sugar, and thicken with Ivory black. Beat the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two, add to the mixture and stir all well together. Put on with a brush like ordinary blacking, and leave the articles until dry. This mixture is useful for leather satchels, seats and other leather articles when they become dull looking and worn.

To clean straw matting and bamboo furniture, wash it with warm water and salt. Water alone would turn it yellow, but the salt counteracts this.

For railway fare and a summer place.  
The pater spends his shekels,  
And finds returns in his daughter's face,  
A crop of tan and freckles.  
—Exchange.

Do not punish a child for an accident, for to do so is an injustice, and little ones are particularly sensitive on this point, having a very keen sense of justice. As a rule it is sufficient punishment if a child is naughty and disobedient for it to be stood in the corner, this being understood to be a great disgrace; or he may be deprived of some favorite dish which the other children have at dinner or tea.

## NAMING THE BABY.

They talked of Medora, Aurora and Flora,  
Of Mabel and Marchia, and Mildred and May;  
Debated the question of Helen, Honora,  
Clarissa, Camilla, and Phyllis and Fay.

They thought of Marcella, Estella and Bella;  
Considered Cecelia, Jeanette and Pauline,  
Alicia, Adela, Annette, Arabella,  
And Ethel and Eunice, Hortense and Irene.

One liked Theodora, another Leonora;  
Some argued for Edith and some for Elaine,  
For Madeline, Adeline, Lilly and Lora—  
And then, after all, they decided on Jane.  
—Exchange.

## AN IRISHMAN'S LETTER.

Not Made to Order by Some Wag,  
but a True Copy.

The following is a true copy of a letter received from across the water:

"Tipperary, Ireland, Jan. 3.  
"My Dear Nephew:—I have not heard anything of ye since the last time I wrote ye. I have moved from the place where I now live, or I should have written to ye before. I did not know where a letter might find ye just, but I now take my pen in hand to drop you a few lines to inform you of the death of your own living uncle, Kilpatrick. He died very suddenly after a long illness of six months. Poor man! he suffered a great deal. He lay a long time in convulsions, perfectly quiet and speechless, all the time talking incoherently and inquiring for water. I am very much at a loss to tell ye what the death was occasioned at, but the doctor thinks that it was occasioned by his last sickness, for he was not well ten days during his confinement. His age ye know as well as I can tell ye. He was 95 years old last March, lacking 15 months, and if he had lived until this time he would have been dead six months just.

N. B.—Take notice. I enclose you a tin-pound note, which your father sends to ye unbeknown to me. Your mother often speaks of ye, and I would like to find ye the brindle cow, and I would enclose her till ye, but for the horns. I would beg of ye not to break the sale of this letter until two or three

days after you read it, by which time ye'll be prepared for the sorrowful news.

PATRICK O'BRIEN.  
"To Michael Glauco, Heron street,  
United States of America, State of Washington, in Aberdeen"—Astoria (Or.) Astorian.

## RARE COLUMBIAN QUARTERS.

The Columbian quarter dollar is already worth \$1.50. A decade hence a specimen of this coin is likely to fetch \$10. These pieces must rise in value because only 40,000 of them were struck. These are not very many to go around among 70,000,000 people. Many of those who possess them will hide them away, lose them, bake bangles of them, and in other ways dispose of them, so that a few years hence only 25,000 of them will be in existence, perhaps. They are interesting for several reasons. For one thing, they are the only coins ever struck or likely to be struck in this country bearing a crowned head. On the obverse is the portrait of Queen Isabella. This, too, is the only distinctively woman's coin ever issued. On the reverse it bears the inscription, "Board of Lady Managers." The Columbian half dollar will never be rare; they were struck by millions. The half dollar of 1893 is worth only its face value today, while that of 1892 is rare and will fetch 75 cents.

It is an odd fact that the gold coins of the United States up to 1835 had no values marked on them; their denominations were only distinguishable by their size.

In December last a copper cent of 1823 was sold at auction in Philadelphia for \$190. At the same sale a copper half cent of 1796 was disposed of for \$300. Both were in beautiful condition, almost as if fresh minted. Cents and half cents of the same issues may be purchased for 25 cents apiece in poor condition. Recently a paragraph has been going the rounds of the newspapers describing a priceless coin worn as a scarf pin by Postmaster General Wilson. It is a gold stater of Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great. Philip was the first man who ever put his own effigy on a coin. This piece is worth about \$6 intrinsically. It is not very precious, however, from the collector's point of view. A specimen in first rate condition may be bought for \$15.—Brooklyn Citizen.

## CHARACTER-DEVELOPMENT

One of the most important elements in education is character, and the effort to obtain an education which involves a struggle is an important element in the education itself. If one could take an account of what the most successful men and women have done by way of self-help, it would be found that their power to control circumstances was largely due to the personal effort which they made in securing an education.—Boston Herald.

## A MOTHER'S THANKS.

She Tells What Pink Pills Did For Her Child.

Suffered From St. Vitus Dance—Lost the Use of Her Right Side and Almost Lost the Power of Speech. Cures in a Few Weeks.

Aylmer, (Canada) Gazette.  
Of all the discoveries made in medicine in this great age of progress none have done more to alleviate human suffering than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We suppose there is not a hamlet in this broad land in which the remarkable healing power of this favorite medicine has not been put to the test and proved triumphant. It is a great medicine and the good it has accomplished can only be faithfully estimated. There are many in Aylmer who speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in terms of praise, and among them is the family of Mr. John Smith, the well-known blacksmith and wheelwright. Having heard that his daughter, Miss Minnie, had been cured of St. Vitus dance by the use of Pink Pills, the Gazette called upon Mr. Smith to learn the particulars. Upon mentioning the matter to him he expressed pleasure in making the facts public, if it was thought that they would benefit anyone else, and remarked that he thought Mrs. Smith could probably give the particulars better than himself. Mr. Smith said that about a year ago Minnie was attacked with St. Vitus dance, of a rather severe nature, and a number of medicines were tried, but without any effect upon the trouble. An electric battery was also used but had no beneficial effect. The trouble appeared to be getting more severe, and finally Minnie was obliged to discontinue going to school, having lost the power of her right side. Her speech was also so much affected it was with difficulty she could be understood. She was out of school for about six months and all this time she was undergoing treatment, which however, proved ineffective. One day Mrs. Smith saw in the Gazette the particulars of a case of St. Vitus dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and determined to try them with Minnie. By the time two boxes were used Mrs. Smith was sensible of a great improvement in her daughter's condition, and after the use of four more boxes was satisfied that Minnie was completely cured, as no symptoms of the trouble remained. This was about the end of June last, and since that time there has not been the slightest recurrence of the dread disease. While Minnie was taking the pills her weight increased, and her general health was much improved. Mrs. Smith also said that her younger daughter showed symptoms of the same trouble, but the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily dissipated it. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and when given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. They make rich, red blood and cure when other medicines fail. Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoboken Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.

## PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

Insurance against bicycle accidents may be obtained at low rates. One company offers to insure riders to the amount of \$5,000 at the rate of \$2 a year for each \$1,000. As all the companies expressly stipulate that no damages can be collected in case the insurer is violating the law at the time the accident occurs, the risk is not so great as people who walk imagine.

Professor William R. Brooks of the Smithsonian Observatory discovered a dark round object passing slowly across the moon in a horizontal direction. He believes that it was the passage of a dark meteor between the earth and the moon far beyond the earth's atmosphere, so that it remained non-luminous. The observation is new in astronomical records.

Oom Kruger appears to be an amiable, manly old fellow. His manifest desire that Jameson and his companions shall not be severely punished for their attempt on the integrity of the Transvaal, as well as his magnanimous conduct throughout the whole affair, places him in a most agreeable light.—Boston Herald.

Perhaps the most satisfactory passage in the batch of letters passing between Lord Salisbury and Secretary Olney on the general arbitration project, is the latter's rejection of the British premier's proposal to rob Venezuela of such territory as Englishmen may already have seized in violation of her rights.—New York Sun.

"The indorsement of the Silver and Populist conventions is a pleasant recognition of the worth of the Democratic candidate, but he could get along without them. It has become apparent that all the anti-monopoly elements of the country will support Mr. Bryan. He is the champion of the plain people against the political syndicate."—The Republic (Dem.), St. Louis.

## THE PERSISTENT SCORCHER.

You may break, you may shatter  
His bones if you will,  
But the scorcher will hang o'er  
The handle bars still.  
—Cleveland Leader.

Stockholm is said to have the largest death roll from alcoholism of any city in the world. Ninety in 1,000 die from the excessive use of intoxicants.

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